

Only 10c. a Week.
THE DAILY AND SUNDAY
POST-DISPATCH,
Delivered by Carrier.
The Best Sunday Paper in St. Louis.
ORDER IT.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Equal to Puck
IS THE COLORED COVER OF THE
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH,
And it costs only 5 cents,
with a Great Newspaper combined.
Daily and Sunday, 10 Cts. a Week.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1895.

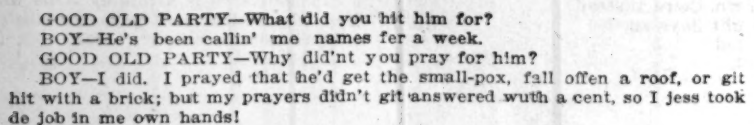
PRICE FIVE CENTS.



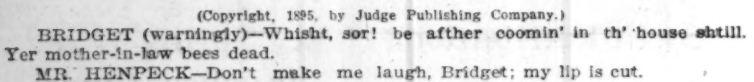
The Handwriting on the Wall.
Croker has Gone
Platt is Going
The Bosses must Go

THE BOSSES' BELSHAZZAR FEAST.

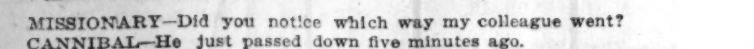
(Copyright, 1936, by Keppler & Schwarzschild, Inc.)



(From Judge.)



(From Truth.)

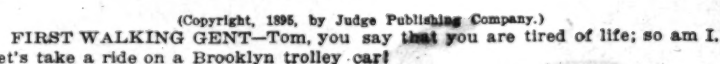


There Are Times When It May Be Very

A Chicago Family.
(From Life.)
Eastern Stranger—The Joneses and Robbinses are related, I understand.
Experienced Native—I should say they were. When old Robbins was divorced he married Mrs. Jones, married Mrs. Robbins. (Stranger gasps.) Oh, that's not half of it! The year after that young no former Mrs. Robbins's uncle, and now former Mr. Robbins's uncle, and now year Potter Jones, married Mrs. Robbins's younger sister. That's how it stands at present, but they may change again. (Stranger looks thoughtful.)
Stranger—How much further the family connection may extend.

Different Zyes.
(From Life.)
He (in love)—There she goes with her St. Bernard, Beauty and the Beast over her shoulder.
Stranger—That One—Yes; isn't he a beauty?

(From Judge.)



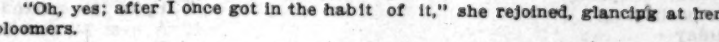
Why Mr. Uniohn Hesitated to Call in

[illegible]

...I called on

[illegible]

(Copyright, 1896, by Keppler & Schwarzmann, Inc.)



het figgerin' wa

A Populist Vision
(From the Atlanta Constitution.)
There's lots of curious times ahead—
You'll feel 'em in the air;
So all who weary of your lot
Choose an old-fashioned repair.
We won't wear anything but silk;
The ladies will sound like jubilate
We'll join set round an jubilate
When Peffer has his way.

The Government'll own the earth;
The work will be for all;
It is signs' of the pay-roll,
An' all the work will be for all.
We'll all have railway passes,
Not a penny fur to pay;
This will be a grand day for lunch
When Peffer has his way.

As the world turns on its axis
All the friction's bound to cease
We'll see the old world
With Peffer axis-grease;
We'll see the bank accounts 'n' the 'nought'
Deposit bales of hay—
'Cause his will take the place of cash
When Peffer has his way.

astonishin'," remarked

(Whiskey Justice Out West.
(From the Detroit Free Press.)

The dispenser of the finest brands of Western Justice sat on a soap box with a law book spread before him on an old whiskey barrel.

"Who arrested you?" he asked, as the prisoner stood up before him.

"We did," responded half a dozen citizens standing round.

"What's the charge?"

"Possession of a gun."

"Kin you prove it?"

"You better lose we kin; we ketched him at the door."

The judge looked ugly.

"Will you swear to it?" he asked.

"Course we will," said the men, as they on we ketched him at it."

"All right, gent's," said the judge handily, as he took his gun across his knee.

"I'll fin' each and every one of you \$10 and costs for contempt of court in takin' him here, and dispen' the case agin you when you oughter trumg him up when you ketched him."

As To Impersonal Plural Take.

dispenser of the finest h

"In the act," he just looked ugly.

"Will you swear to it?" he asked.

"Course we will. Didn't we just tell you we ketched him at it?"

"All right, gents," said the judge. "Landly, as he laid his gun across the table, I'll give you every one of you \$10 and costs for contempt of court in fetchin' him here, and dispozin' of him as you pleased. You oughter trust him up when you ketched him."

As It Impressed Uncle Nails

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

"What's that box o' things fur?" inquired Uncle Nels, looking down into the showcase.

"That's a manicule set," answered the shopkeeper.

"A what?"

"Manicule set. It's for the nails, you know."

"Nails? Is ther' a hammer goes with it?"

"No, no. It's for the finger-nails."

Uncle Zeke, looking de

"Gosh!" exclaimed Uncle Zeke, strolling down the sidewalk in the department store, "what'd some folks do fur a pint if it wasn't fur the blamed fools!"

Nobless Oblige.
(From Paek.)

In the general warmth of the spring sunlight the children sported.

"Oh, see what beautiful mud pies I've made!" said the girl.

"You have one!" said the boy.

"It was the little critter in the blue wig—
he was who was speaking."

"The boy—oh, no!—after—his—father—
disgraced disgracefully."

"Fehaw!" he said; "they ain't a bit
different from the ones I used to make!"

But his mother's childhood had been
spent in the sunny southland, where
the day is clearer.

His Family Star.
(From Truth.)

First Tramp—Oh, I'm green wild envy

the children asserted

His Lassy Day.
(From Tramp.)
First Tramp—Oh, I'm green with envy at that Gorbey.
Second Tramp—Phar's he done dat's w'e!
First Tramp—He's signed wid a dime useum ter lay on a bed made ups like he Asther bed fur eighteen hours out of er twenty-four for de next four years.
Second Tramp—Thin Asther always dring luck wid thimselfes.

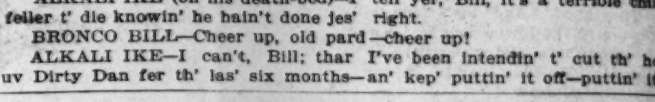
Voild, Dr Maundier!
(From Judge.)
Tommy Topflatte—Mamma, Mrs Forth ends up your wringer. She says she can't need it to-day nor to-morrow.
Tommy—What's she sayin' and this Friday, too. What is she doing, Tommy?
Tommy—She's 'twitth' out in the tichen on an upsie-down crock, with

Voici, du maître :

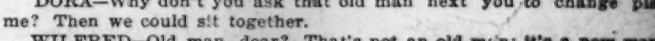
(superiorly)
(From Pack.)
"Did your husband secure any of the new bonds?"
"Oh! dear—no! We don't want them; our bonds have been in the family for years."
—
Decadence.
(From Pack.)
Officer Kehogan (sandy)—There's no mistake about it, the New York police are going to the dogs.
Officer Mulcahey (in surprise)—Phwat takes yer think tho'?

Officer Kehogan—I caught the captain at a drug store drinking ice-cream soda water.

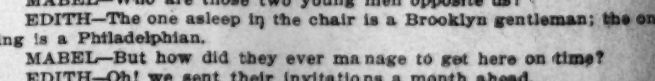
S. SWER
(From Index)



1890



(FROM TRUCK.)



(From Luck.) (From the Detroit Free Press)

With this shoulder and this right arm
And this little hand bright and keen,
"I'll guard thee safe from every harm.
Come, fly to the forest green!"

But the blushing maiden answered "Nay,
For," she said, with rustic face,
"We never could get a gift to stay
A week in such a place."

Spring Effect.
(From the Indianapolis Journal.)
Spring has come. A pretty picture
In its, as at the trip date,
And it's time to give your grip cure
The more pleasing name of "bail."

A Spring Epithet.
(From Jugs.)
They laid him in his box of woad,
With strictest sanctified regard,
He lay, and he lay, and he lay,
And he lay, and he lay, and he lay.

Oh trying to get a new line in the
Millionaire's eye, I couldn't
More than four per cent. of
vestments.

Is Utterly Magnificent
(From Truck.)
Ollap—I'm so ashamed of
donscheknow.
Osslin—What's the paw fall
now?
Ollap—He persists in saying
stead of portmanteau.

His Logos.
(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)
Boy—Mamma, who is that
short hair and divided skirts and
and?
Mother—Huah, son; that's
woman.
Boy—Oh, mamma, what
ain't no new woman. She's a

Henriette—Why are you so

He says it's a gift for now the frog
Cries from the dark from hard roads,
And he says the children
And buys his garden needs.

And "Little World" narrows,
Cries "Clamor" like lion
The "Dumbbell" catches early, Sat.
The Verap "Sunset Goes."

The "Early-Road" peats, too,
The "Dumbbell" catches early, Sat.
The "Early-Road" peats, too,
The "Dumbbell" catches early, Sat.

And then, "Mother's Doves,"
And then, "Mother's Doves,"
And then, "Mother's Doves,"
And then, "Mother's Doves,"

He plays them all, then comes the front
To make the music, and the music
And make him money his money long
By growing a good!

Florence—Who wouldn't be
expects one's father-in-law to
with one's mother-in-law to
mothers would never do this

Counting the Minutes
(The Book)

Mr. Younghubbe—Don't you
dear, that you cook too
we need?

Mrs. Younghubbe (sings)
curious, darling! I
of those "Hints for
to Make Dining Dishes
Left Over from Yesterday

of their money. Someone was also
and as was taken by the long
people who came in as soon as the
rum.

FRANK FARMER'S VICTORY.
were carried for the first race, but
it went to the post. Frank Farmer
favorite at 1 to 1, but the strong
accorded him, now went his price
to 4 to 1. Major, at 5 to 1 and
at 8 to 1, were the demand. Carry
them off to a great start with Little
all in front and the favorite secured

AS TRUE AND STRAIGHT IN THEIR METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS

AT CRAWFORD'S

AS THE NEEDLE TO THE POLE!

Crawford's leave deceitful and lying methods to the fakir, of which there are a few.

Bankruptcy preferable to doing business under false pretenses; THAT'S CRAWFORD'S.

Oh, Fakir, try honest methods for once in your life, or you'll find you're only building on sand.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

34-inch Novelty Stripe Serge Suitings, silk effects, made to sell at \$20.

At 61c

34-inch All-Wool Vigoureux, habit cloth and tweed suitings, special price to close, mostly tans and grays, have sold for \$20.

At 19c

46-inch All-Pure Wool French Serges, special quality, 20 shades, a regular 10-cent cloth

89c

FRENCH CREPONS—We show specially good values in all the leading shades and latest weaves, at away-down prices

75c and 85c

HOSE.

See the Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Wear for This Week.

Ladies' Imported French Lisle Thread Hose, fast black, double heels and toes, Richelieu ribbed and plain, 30c, regular price 45c.

Ladies' Imported Fine Cotton Hose, tans, blacks, stripes, plaids, black with white feet and black boot and colored toes, double sole and high-spined heel, choice 35c, worth 50c.

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose, black and colored, 1.00, worth 1.50.

Two specials in Children's Bicycle Hose, fast black, double sole, heel, knee and toe; sizes 7 to 10-inch, 35c and 50c, worth 50c and 75c.

LADIES' SHOES.

(Second Floor.)

Fine Dongola Hand-Turn Oxford Ties, opera and square toe, good value at \$2.50; we sell these at \$1.50.

Tan Oxfords, hand turn opera and square toe, extra value, only \$1.50.

340 pairs Dongola and Tan, Opera and Square Toe, extra good quality, formerly sold for \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, will close out this lot at \$1.50.

WASH GOODS.

50 pieces of Cream Ground Twilled Serge, with fancy figure, 40c, worth 75c a yard.

67 pieces of 32-inch Dress Sateens, navy blue, brown and black grounds, with figure, 10c, well worth 15c a yard.

A large line of Jaconet Duchesses, all of the very latest and newest designs at 12 1/2c a yard.

BOYS' SUITS.

For \$8.75.

Boys' Knee-Pant Suits in all-wool, English and Scotch cassimeres, light, dark and medium colors, well worth \$5.00.

For \$1.95.

Boys' Knee-Pant Suits in a large variety of mixed colors, worth \$2.50.

For \$8.00.

Boys' Jersey Knee-Pant Suits, in blue and black, nicely trimmed, sizes 8 to 7 years, worth \$4.50.

1,300 pair Cassimere Knee Pants, in blue, brown, gray and other colors, this week at 40c.

TETLEY'S CEYLON TEA

Packed in London; the pure, uncolored herb. Try a Free sample cup on Third Floor at Crawford's.

60c, 70c and \$1 a Pound in Lead Packets.

A BOLD AND LUCKY STROKE

IRREPRESSIBLE CRAWFORD'S!

Viz: The Purchase of the Whole Left-Over Stock of

Ladies' New Spring Capes

From One of the Leading Manufacturers of the Country.

7,500 Beauties fell to Crawford's ax—Capes that they themselves have been retailing at prices ranging from \$5 to \$20.

See How Crawford's Will Let Them Fly on Monday Morning:



\$3.50

Double Broadcloth Capes with velvet inside collar, in black only; manufacturer's price \$5.00;

Crawford's Price, \$3.50

Elegant line of sample Silk and Velvet Dress Capes.

Selling From \$7.50 to \$35.00

Worth from \$12.50 to \$45.00.

A mixed lot of Broadcloth Capes, pinked edges, in black, tans or navy blue; one style with lace cape, the other with neck ruche and embroidered; manufacturer's price, \$5.75.

Crawford's Price, \$1.75

A mixed lot of Broadcloth Capes, five different styles, in navy, black, browns and tans; some with vandyke points, some inserted; manufacturer's price, \$4.75.

Crawford's Price, \$2.50

Triple Capes in two tones, with double pinked edges, velvet collars, in navy, tans, black and browns; manufacturer's price, \$5.75.

Crawford's Price, \$3.25

A mixed lot of Broadcloth Capes, in all shades; some with deep vandykes, some handsomely appliqued; manufacturer's price, \$5.75.

Crawford's Price, \$3.75



\$5.50

Ladies' Double Cloth Capes (like cut), with pinked edges; navy, tan, brown and black; manufacturer's price \$11.50;

Crawford's Price, \$5.50



\$6.50

Broadcloth Capes, in handsome perforated patterns over colored silk; manufacturer's price \$9.75;

Crawford's Price \$6.50



\$8.50.

Fine spring weight Kersey Capes (like cut), satin lined, trimmed in Armure Applique and with Armure throat ruche; manufacturer's price, \$12.50;

Crawford's Price, \$8.50.

Same style Cape in tones of tan and brown; manufacturer's price, \$5.75;

Crawford's Price, \$3.75.



\$8.50.

English Clay Diagonal Double Capes, finished with silk straps, lined throughout, jet trimmed, nobbly jaunty little capes; manufacturer's price \$11.50;

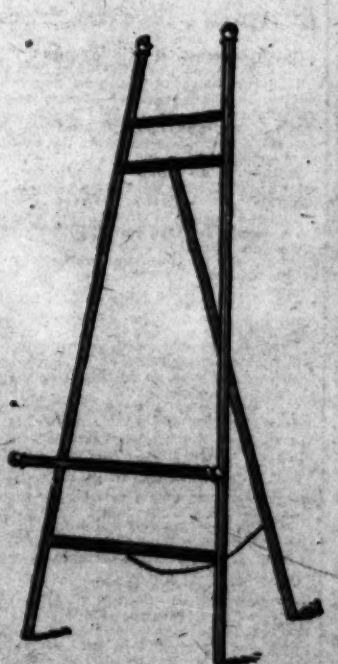
Crawford's Price, \$8.50.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS--Third Floor Bargains.



\$7.50—Baby Carriage, upholstered in Fine Silk Plush, with Parasol, Lace Edge, assorted styles, never before sold less than \$10.00.

\$8.75—Manufacturers' samples of Baby Carriages, upholstered in Fine Silk Plush and Silk Brocade, with Parasol; worth \$12 and \$14.



White Enameled Easels, 5-foot, similar to cut, 39c, worth 75c.



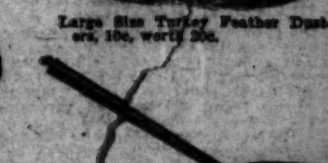
Metal Covered Trunks, veneer barrel top, finished with silk straps, lined throughout, jet trimmed, nobbly jaunty little capes; manufacturer's price \$11.50; Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Bags, from \$5 to \$7.50.



Large Tin Turkey Feather Duster, 36 inches long, 10 inches wide.



STEEL TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS, Similar to cut, 4c; worth 10c each.



Large Blue Kitchen Dipper, 3 quarts, 36 inches long.

D. CRAWFORD & COMPANY.

SILKS

At Less Than Bankrupt Prices.

Fancy striped Taffetas, all imported. Nothing like them in America. See them.

421c

Fancy Taffetas, Dresden effects, the latest colorings. Worth double the money. The latest for Ladies' Silk Waists.

85c to 90c

34-inch Fancy double-warp Silk Plaids; regular price \$1.25.

75c

32-inch Black Silk Duchesse; nothing like this in the city for \$1.75.

\$1.25

Ladies' and Children's KNIT UNDERWEAR.

Special Bargains.

Ladies' Imported French Lisle Thread and Fine Cotton Vests, low-neck and sleeveless, silk ribbon in neck and arms, white and ecru, choice 35c, regular price 45c.

Ladies' Imported Swiss Ribbed Silk Vests, low neck, silk trimmed, pink, blue, ecru and white, 50c, 75c and \$2.00, worth 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Children's Jersey Ribbed Vests, 5c, 10c, 15c, 17 1/2c and 25c, each; extra good value.

75 dozen Children's Jersey Ribbed Pants, to close, 10c and 15c, worth 20c and 30c each.

LACE SPECIALS.

19 pieces Black Silk Chantilly Lace Flounce, actual width 12 inches, at 30c a yard, worth 40c a yard. Remember it's all silk. 10-cent table mixed lot of Laces, all styles, widths and quantities, from 4 to 12-inch, and worth from 30c to 40c a yard, all go at 10c a yard.

45-inch Black Silk Drapery Nets, figured and polka dot, at 50c a yard; never was sold under 80c a yard; come early.

EMBROIDERIES.

Just given away, 45-inch Embroidered and Hemstitched Swiss Skirting, at \$1.00 a pattern of 4 1/2 yards. Just think of it!

Something worth hunting for. Our bargain table of Embroideries, all at 10c a yard, beautiful open work Embroideries in cambric, and also colored open work; these goods were never sold under 30c a yard, 3 to 5 inches wide, your choice of lot at 10c a yard.

Handsome line of Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss sets, very cheap.

NOTIONS.

Covered Dress Stays, 3 cents a dozen, worth 10c.

Twin Dress Stays, 5 cents a set, worth 15c. Frilled and Plain Silk Elastic, 10 cents a yard, worth 20c.

8-yard length White and Colored Feather Stiffened Braids, 4 cents a bunch, worth 10c.

Clark's 20-yard Spool Cotton, 3 cents a spool. Black and colored 10-yard Sewing Silk, 4 cents a spool, worth 10c.

Tick-Rack Braids, all sizes, 3 cents a bunch. Mourning Pins, 1 cent a box.

1,000 boxes Fine stationery, 3 cents a box, worth 10c.

Silk Belts, all colors, white metal buckles, 21 cents, worth 30c.

Beautiful Lute White Metal Buckles, 13 cents, worth 20c.

Go Only to Crawford's for

MILLINERY.

Styles the Best.

Prices the Lowest.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

ton moved up with Farmer and opened a gap of nearly two lengths. He was never after-ward headed, winning easily by two lengths. Little Phil was second all the way, defeating the 40 to 1 shot, Shanty Bob, for the place by two lengths.

First Race, Purse \$300, five furlongs: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 W. A. Hubbard's b. g. Little Phil, a, by Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Second race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Third race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Fourth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Fifth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Sixth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Seventh race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Eighth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Ninth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Tenth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Eleventh race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Twelfth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Thirteenth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Fourteenth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Fifteenth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Sixteenth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

Seventeenth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Fred Foster's b. c. Frank Farmer, 4, by Imp. Albatross-German 100 (C. Huston)..... 1 Little Phil-Dimple 100 (Maitre)..... 2 W. C. Overton's b. c. Shanty Bob, 2, by W. C. Overton-Lucette 100 (C. Slaughter)..... 3 Time, 1:14.

The great attraction at the Fair Grounds did not thin the crowd at East St. Louis to any great extent. In the first race, a three-eighths scramble, Virgo led all the way and won easily. As the horses turned into the stretch, Halls with Bohemian up, fell, but neither boy nor horse was hurt. In the second race, Hercules led almost to the wire, when J. Davis brought armies up and managed to win. The 3 to 1 favorite, Roy, won the race handily, while Dave Puffer, another choice at 5 to 1, captured the second. Southerner won the one and one-half mile race easily. Summaries:

First race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Second race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, first; Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Third race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Fourth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Fifth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Sixth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Seventh race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Eighth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Ninth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Tenth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Eleventh race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Twelfth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy 100 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, first; Hercules 100 (H. H. H.), 5 to 1, second; Virgo 100 (W. Williams), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Cyranthe, Bay Wren, Bayard, Emperor Billie, Dot Dimple and Montella also ran.

Thirteenth race, three-eighths of a mile, purse, \$200: Roy

BRANDT'S This Week

We have them up to date.
All the Latest Novelties.

LADIES' LOW-CUT SHOES

IN TAN (All the New Shades)
AND BLACK KID



Low Button, the latest, at
\$2 and \$3
Also 400 New Styles 'Oxfords',
Tan and Black, at
\$1.25 to \$3.50,
to Select from.

J. G. BRANDT SHOE CO., Cor. BROADWAY
and LUCAS AV.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

SEE SIMON
TEINER. **REDUCED**
RAILROAD
TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS
210 N. 4th St. Branch, 1807 Market St.

CITY NEWS.

Our most stylish and select assortment of spring styles in all the very latest, for suitings and trousers, is well worth an inspection; also our line of imported Clay worsteds in blue and black, which is unsurpassed.

Best fitting garments in the city, lowest prices. Suits to order, \$15.00 up; pants to order, \$3 up. Meers Tailoring Co., 219 North Eighth street, corner Olive and Pine.

The mills of the Buehler-Phelan Paint Manufacturing Co. grind impalpably fine the highest grades of colors in oil—absolutely pure—for master painters' use. Factory Eighth and Howard. Store and office, Twelfth and Locust. Drop postal for catalogue.

Our unequalled spring and summer stock now open for inspection. B. H. Brownell Merchant Tailor Company, 715 Olive street.

Dr. E. C. Chase.
Sixth and Locust. Set of teeth, \$3.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinaberg, 514 Pine.

QUESTIONABLE REFORM.
Rabbi Lyons Attacks Terre Haute's Civic Federation.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 20.—Rabbi Lyons of the Jewish Synagogue to-day attacked the civic Federation of this city for bringing ex-gambler Quinn here to expose gambling. The rabbi said it shocked him to see Quinn allowed to exhibit gaming devices in the local churches. He said he did not approve of sudden, spasmodic reform. It must be allowed to grow as a natural outgrowth of a civilization. He said he approved of questionable methods of reform, and must call a halt and cry out in horror when a church allows its sacred precincts to become the playground where men, women, girls and young boys can learn from a professional ex-gambler the shrewdness and trickery which fascinate people, especially boys, and rather not know.

RETURNING HOME.

The Vigilant Visited Before Sailing for America.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 19.—The Post-Dispatch correspondent boarded Geo. Gould's yacht, the Vigilant to-day, as she was about to go down the ways. Capt. Barry, being asked in regard to his voyage back to America, said he was going to see his wife and children, and as you see we have an alteration in our rig, for we are going over with the addition of a mizzen. Nine spars and four sets of sails have already preceded us. The crew numbers twenty-one, which, though short of the racing complement, will be sufficient for our voyage. We are lying up at present with several notable craft. There's the Saturnia, Mr. Clark's big, but unfortunate craft. There is the once renowned Iverna, Yonder is the Lascas, the well known American schooner, which will sail about a week later than we do for New York.

ANOTHER CUTTING SCRAPE.

Hills, the World's Wonder, At It Again.



ONLY \$1.29.

For the Best \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes You Ever Put Your Foot Into.

The West-Point Shoe Co. went out of business—there were 5,000 pairs of their celebrated \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes.

THE GREAT HILLS.
Jump right into the commercial arena and capture the whole lot at less than the cost of manufacture, and to behold—they are offered to the public at the magnificent price of \$1.29 PER PAIR! \$1.99 PER PAIR!

A price that it is impossible for other shoe stores to even buy their \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes—therefore when you buy these shoes you buy cheaper than a wholesale shoe house. Some customers therefore when you buy these shoes—be sure to get the latest styles in shoes. They are Oxford Ties and Prince Alberts, latest spring styles, in blue, tan, and chocolate colors—you had better try this pair while you have the chance. All sizes and widths.

REMEMBER: We have hundreds of other great shoe bargains—for all the folks in the family. Come to Greatest Cut Price Shoe Co., HILLS SHOE CO.,

THE WORLD'S WONDER SHOE HOUSE.
The Largest and Best in the Great Southwest.
5, W. Cor. Sixth and Franklin Av.
Mail orders filled only when accompanied by the cash.

DOWN TO THE VERY NARROW

At All Times Are Prices at the Only

See the Special and Undoubtable Bargains for the Tremendous Sale for This Monday. Ours the People's Popular, Favorite Store.

See the Terrific Bargains in Muslins. Bleached Muslins only. 2-1-2c per yd. It's a Hummer. Yard-wide Lonsdale Finished Bleached Muslin at the wonderful price of 5c per yd. Sold all over at 7-1-2c.

A strong, stout, heavy Unbleached Sheet-ings. 3-1-2c per yd. It has no equal for a Real Bargain and you will say so.

A Bargain Smasher for weight and fineness in Unbleached Muslins at 4c per yard; will astonish you for its bargain merits; it's genuine.

See the Grand Apron Gingham Drives at 3-1-2c per yd. The regular 5c quality.

The best Apron Gingham made sold at 5c per yard. These are cutting bargains for you.

3-4 inch Crepe Cloth for Monday, edges soled, 5c per yard; regular price, 10c; is a good thing.

A Blazing Sale on Silks, Wash Silks, Taffetas and Glaces, in stripes, checks and latest fancies at 35c, 47c, 58c, 65c, 75c, 85c and 90c per yard. Every price quoted a Special Bargain. See them.

A Rattling Bargain that takes Children's Muslin Drawers, deep hem and cluster tucks above, at 5c per pair; regular price, 10c.

See the Notion Bargains on Sale. Silk Garter Elastic, 5c and 10c per yard; the regular 20c and 30c quality.

Safety Pins, 4 boxes for 50c; lots for the money. Black Rubber Dressing Combs, 25c each; regular price, 50c. Superfine Dressing Combs, 10c each; regular price, 25c.

Fancy Hat Pins, 1c each. All sizes Dress Pearl Buttons, 25c per dozen. Metal-back Hair Brushes, with mirror, at 10c each; regular price, 25c. 8-inch real Whitebone, 25c per dozen. The Celebrated Tar Soap, 25c per cake. Standard 8 1/2 Twist, 1 lb. spool. Standard, 100 yards, Spool Silk, 5c each.

See the Special and Undoubtable Bargains for the Tremendous Sale for This Monday. Ours the People's Popular, Favorite Store.

See the Terrific Bargains in Muslins. Bleached Muslins only. 2-1-2c per yd. It's a Hummer. Yard-wide Lonsdale Finished Bleached Muslin at the wonderful price of 5c per yd. Sold all over at 7-1-2c.

A strong, stout, heavy Unbleached Sheet-ings. 3-1-2c per yd. It has no equal for a Real Bargain and you will say so.

A Bargain Smasher for weight and fineness in Unbleached Muslins at 4c per yard; will astonish you for its bargain merits; it's genuine.

See the Grand Apron Gingham Drives at 3-1-2c per yd. The regular 5c quality.

The best Apron Gingham made sold at 5c per yard. These are cutting bargains for you.

3-4 inch Crepe Cloth for Monday, edges soled, 5c per yard; regular price, 10c; is a good thing.

A Blazing Sale on Silks, Wash Silks, Taffetas and Glaces, in stripes, checks and latest fancies at 35c, 47c, 58c, 65c, 75c, 85c and 90c per yard. Every price quoted a Special Bargain. See them.

A Rattling Bargain that takes Children's Muslin Drawers, deep hem and cluster tucks above, at 5c per pair; regular price, 10c.

See the Notion Bargains on Sale. Silk Garter Elastic, 5c and 10c per yard; the regular 20c and 30c quality.

Safety Pins, 4 boxes for 50c; lots for the money. Black Rubber Dressing Combs, 25c each; regular price, 50c. Superfine Dressing Combs, 10c each; regular price, 25c.

Fancy Hat Pins, 1c each. All sizes Dress Pearl Buttons, 25c per dozen. Metal-back Hair Brushes, with mirror, at 10c each; regular price, 25c. 8-inch real Whitebone, 25c per dozen. The Celebrated Tar Soap, 25c per cake. Standard 8 1/2 Twist, 1 lb. spool. Standard, 100 yards, Spool Silk, 5c each.

See the Special and Undoubtable Bargains for the Tremendous Sale for This Monday. Ours the People's Popular, Favorite Store.

See the Terrific Bargains in Muslins. Bleached Muslins only. 2-1-2c per yd. It's a Hummer. Yard-wide Lonsdale Finished Bleached Muslin at the wonderful price of 5c per yd. Sold all over at 7-1-2c.

A strong, stout, heavy Unbleached Sheet-ings. 3-1-2c per yd. It has no equal for a Real Bargain and you will say so.

A Bargain Smasher for weight and fineness in Unbleached Muslins at 4c per yard; will astonish you for its bargain merits; it's genuine.

See the Grand Apron Gingham Drives at 3-1-2c per yd. The regular 5c quality.

The best Apron Gingham made sold at 5c per yard. These are cutting bargains for you.

3-4 inch Crepe Cloth for Monday, edges soled, 5c per yard; regular price, 10c; is a good thing.

PHENOMENAL

8 SHOE

OFFERS for To-Morrow Only.

OFFER NO. 1—Any Ladies' Low Shoe in our house, fifty styles, sizes only Nos. 1, 1 1/2 and 2.

AT ONE-HALF OFF REGULAR PRICES

OFFER NO. 2—Any Ladies' High Button or Lace heels, in our house, one hundred styles, sizes only Nos. 1, 1 1/2 and 2.

AT ONE-HALF OFF REGULAR PRICES

OFFER NO. 3—Misses' Dongola Button, city made, spring heels, sizes 11 to 12, at..... \$1.00

OFFER NO. 4—Misses' Tan Button, city made, spring heels, sizes 11 to 12, at..... \$1.00

OFFER NO. 5—Children's Dongola Button, spring heels, city made, sizes 8 to 11, at..... 75c

OFFER NO. 6—Children's Tan Button, spring heels, city made, sizes 8 to 11, at..... 75c

OFFER NO. 7—Boys' Satin Calf Button, city made, sizes 3 to 6, regular \$2.00 shoe, at..... \$1.00

OFFER NO. 8—Men's Tan Bluchers and Lace, last season's goods, at one-half off, \$5.00 shoes for..... \$2.50

With Boys' and Girls' Shoes, an Explosive Top—the novelty of the day.

FREE

SHOE DEPARTMENT, CORNER RISE, BROADWAY and MORGAN

FOR IMPURE BLOOD

Accompanied by pimples, blotches, rough skin and general weakness, there is no preparation equal to

MILLER'S SPRING TONIC.

50c PER BOTTLE; 6 FOR \$2.50.

LELAND MILLER, Leading Chemist, LOCUST AND SIXTH STS.

Rev. Dr. Holland

IS ANSWERED.

Officers of the Episcopal Church Association Explain.

NOT OPPOSED TO PERSONS.

List of Officers and Copy of the Constitution of the Society That Is Fighting Ritualism.

Rev. Dr. Holland's attack on the Protestant Episcopal Church Association, published in Friday's Post-Dispatch, stirred the city parishes to the bottom, and provoked the society's officers to make reply.

Last evening Mr. Western Bascom, one of the Vice-Presidents, and Mr. W. P. Nelson, Secretary, gave out the following joint production:

"Several erroneous statements have been made about this association. It was called a secret society, when it was not in a position to let the public know its mission. All its objects are, therefore, given, in full from the printed pamphlet containing the constitution and by-laws.

"The society denies emphatically that it has any connection with the Roman Catholic Church, or the Guild of All Souls. One of the objects of the latter is the reservation of the holy eucharist, which is in opposition to one of the thirty-nine articles of our prayer book. These and other articles are supposed to be under the fostering care of the English Church Union.

"This union has a branch working in this country, as have the two other societies mentioned. The President of the English Church Union, however, is not a member of the association, and the latter is not connected with the Roman Catholic Church, or the Guild of All Souls.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

"The association is a purely American organization, and its members are all American Protestants. It is not a ritualist society, and its members are not ritualists. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants. It is a society of Protestants, and its members are Protestants.

THE

Problem

Solved.

Pope says "the proper study of mankind is man."

Our study is clothing mankind properly.

It's the study of a great many men just now as to where they can be clothed the most properly.

And mothers are doing the studying about their boys.

This thing of clothing men and boys properly is a great study to those who do not know just where to go.

We will relieve you of all study, for we have thought it all out for you.

It is for you to take advantage of our thinking.

Will You Do It?

Our thoughts lie on our tables in the greatest diversity of

Elegant Suits

For Men, Boys and Children

Ever aggregated under one roof.

You can surely be pleased in shape, color and pattern.

We know you will be satisfied in price, and we guarantee quality.

Browning,

King &

Co.

BROADWAY and PINE.

Wolpe's LADIES' SHOES,

BLACK AND TAN, BUTTON AND LACE,

ALL THE LATEST STYLES,

\$3.00, \$4.00 AND \$5.00

Best Value for the Price Ever Offered.

15c on the \$1.00

Everyone knows our reputation for low prices. This cut brings some of our best shoes below cost. All styles, colors and sizes included.

TANS, PATENT LEATHERS, KANGAROO and CORDOYAN go at our Monday sales

15%

Less than present price. This sale is inaugurated because WE NEED ROOM to handle our patent ventilating shoes, which are especially adapted for summer wear. They keep the feet cool and dry and lend a very elastic motion to the step. Made to order, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

A. ALBRECHT, Look for Blue Front.

408 N. 6th St., Bet. St. Charles and Locust

TRY A MERCANTILE

THE MERCANTILE IS THE FAVORITE 10 CENT CIGAR.

For sale by all first-class dealers. Manufactured by the F. R. Hill Mercantile Cigar Co., factory No. 24, St. Louis, Mo.

George W. Baker Dead.

WILCOX, I. T., April 20.—George W. Baker, well known on the coast and in the East, died here of pneumonia. He was born at Lancaster, Pa., and was a graduate from Harvard. He married Miss Mary Lane, daughter of the late John Lane, the celebrated mistress of the White House during President Buchanan's administration. Baker died at the residence of his wife, 100 West 12th street, at 10 o'clock this morning. He was 44 years old and known to telegraphers all over the country.

FLAGSTAFF ARIZ. April 20.—Hon. Wm. J. Stewart died here yesterday from consumption. He was a native of Iowa, but a long time resident here, where he was a member of the Thirtieth Territorial Council, running also as Republican candidate for delegate to Congress.

A Long Journey Rewarded.

After hours of tireless shopping he finally found those \$3 and \$4 pants for \$1.25 and \$1.50 at the Globe, N. W. cor. Franklin avenue and Seventh street. The finest, hand-made tailor-made pants at \$1.25 pants from 10c to the finest made.

Emil Hanner Acquitted.

Emil Hanner, who has been accused by his brother-in-law of having a father's name to a mortgage, has been acquitted of that charge. The charge was made by Charles Hanner and the trial came up in Judge Hanner's court.

HUMPHREY'S, Broadway and Pine.
To-Day's Weather—Fair, warm.

SUNDAY, April 21, 1895.



B. C. 333, Alexander the Great died. B. C. 322, Diogenes the Cynic died. 1783, Bishop Heber born.

Today the clergy of the M. E. Church of the United States deliver sermons in favor of the projected Methodist National University at Washington, of which Bishop Hurst is to be President. It is proposed to give the scheme a tremendous impetus.

Marvels of Elegance

This season are our Men's Suits, and at no time has the construction been so faultless—the fit so perfect and the fabric so attractive. Medium shades, with gray effects in pin check and hair line. Worsteds prevailing. All the popular styles in Sacks and Cutaways, \$15 to \$30.

TOPCOATS, SPRING HATS, TROUSERS, FURNISHINGS.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO

Religious Notices.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MEETINGS—First Church of Christ, Scientist, N. W. cor. 2nd and Locust sts. (Baptist Church). Text book, "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," by Rev. Mary Baker Eddy. Sunday services: Bible study, 10.30 a. m.; inquiry, 11.30 a. m.; mid-week meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

TRINITY ISRAEL, 26th and Pine sts.—Sunday morning services at 11 o'clock; subject of Rabbi Leo H. Hirsch's discourse, "Moses." All interested are cordially invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Delmar, near Grand av.—Sunday, April 21, Rev. Dr. George will preach, 1

OVERSTOCKED!

That's what we are, and frankly admit it! We have been tempted to buy enormous quantities lately, because the prices were so absurdly low! There's only one thing for us now to relieve the glut—that is to cut the retail prices to the quick and unload.

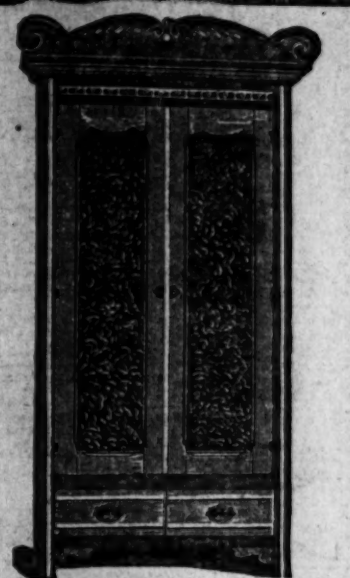
Come and Take Your Pick,
GOODS WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF REGULAR VALUE,
For Cash or On Credit.

MUCH COMMENT IS UNNECESSARY.

THE PRICES TALK FOR THEMSELVES!



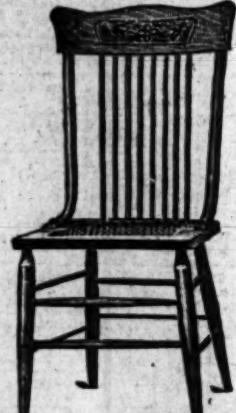
These very nice Oak Sideboards, well made and polished, just like cut, cut to
\$6.95



These double-door Wardrobes—any finish—dark or light—cut to
\$3.85



These handsomely put up and durable Baby Carriages in this great sale at
\$3.85



These Solid Oak Dining or Bedroom Chairs—match them if you can at
50c



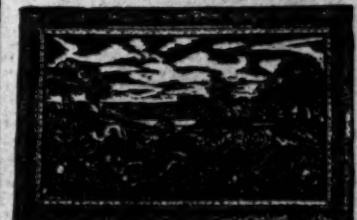
\$50.00

These Elegant Pillar Extension Tables, Best Made, Reduced to
\$4.85.



\$1.00 A WEEK
OR **\$4.00 A MONTH**

These Elegant Platform Rockers, Upholstered in Finest Velvet, Smashed to
\$2.05.



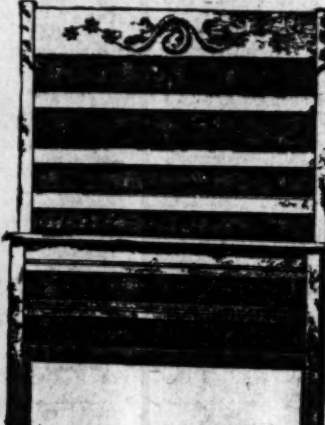
These Beautiful Colored Pictures, framed in white and gold—lovely subjects—this week
55c



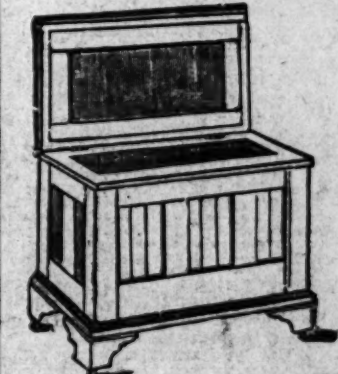
Elegantly finished Solid Oak Chiffoniers—more patterns and designs than you ever saw in your life,
\$4.85 up



These handsome Solid Oak Bedroom Suits—this week at.....
\$11.85



These full-sized Chenille Turcoman Couches, springy and comfortable and very handsome, must be cleared out, so we cut them to
\$5.15



These Solid, Charcoal-Lined Ice Boxes, wonderful ice-savers,
\$2.55



Curtains and Draperies.

A Slaughter of Values.

LOOK AT THEM.

Brussels Carpet, 75c, 45c and **42½c**

Ingrain Carpets, 65c, 55c, 40c, 25c and **15c**

Jap Matting, 35c, 25c, 15c, 10c and **6½c**

Floor Oil Cloth, 40c, 35c, 25c and **18c**

Lace Curtains.

A complete wiping out of all former prices.

See what we offer at \$8.00 a pair and as cheap as **65c**

The Oldest and Most Reliable Credit Outfitting House in St. Louis.

OUR DEPARTMENT OF CLOTHING ON CREDIT

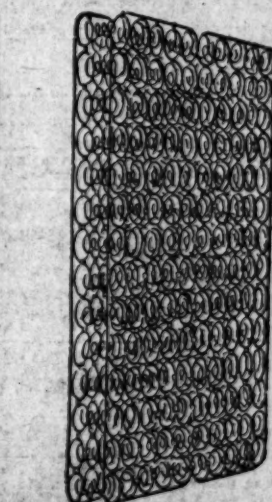
Is flourishing amazingly. We started in to sell Good, Stylish Clothing—equal to any in this town—at the same prices others sell for cash. No wonder our success has been immediate. The new way beats the old. Try it.



We sell
CHILDREN'S SUITS ON CREDIT
at all prices up to \$5.00 and as low as
75c

We sell
BOYS' SUITS ON CREDIT
at all prices up to \$12 and as low as
\$4.00

We sell
MEN'S SUITS ON CREDIT
at all prices up to \$18 and as low as
\$5.00



These Double-Bed Size All-Steel Flexible Springs—they take up room and we have lots of them—going at
\$1.85



The celebrated "Quick Meal" Gas and Gasoline Stoves—everybody knows them,
\$3.50 up



These Solid Oak Upright Folding Beds with beveled mirror, like cut, slashed to
\$17.50



This is the Best Filter in the market—Filter and Cooler combined, and a great ice saver—introduction price,
\$6.00

Straus-Emerick
OUTFITTING CO.
1117, 1119, 1121, 1123 AND 1125 OLIVE ST.

THE PRICE OF A KISS.

A. B. Carpenter Given Another Chance to Escape Paying It.

Mrs. Sarah M. Pierce against Contractor A. B. Carpenter for the price of a kiss. Mr. Carpenter was mulcted in \$2,500 at the last of the trials, which have consumed three years. He thinks this exorbitant even for genuine kisses and expects to prove that he never tasted the sweets from Mrs. Pierce's lips.

THE QUID MUST GO.

The Scullin Line Will Eject Tobacco Chewers Hereafter.

ing the floor with tobacco, the instruction to conductors to eject any passenger ignoring the request. President John Scullin has also issued a general order to conductors to that effect, directed at those who deface the floor with nicotine expectorations. The order is the result of an increasing number of complaints, according to Col. Scullin, and

to the fact that the mere printed request had no effect. If an offender refuses now to desist when requested by the conductor, the car will be stopped and he will be asked to alight. If he refuses, no more force than is absolutely necessary will be used in compelling compliance. It is believed every other road will inaugurate a similar crusade.

Big Land Title Case.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 20.—The hearing of the case of Margaret A. Muse et al. vs. the Arlington Hotel Co. was begun Friday. The contestants are the heirs of Don Juan Filhol, who

title to a large part of Hot Springs under old Spanish grants antedating the purchase of Louisiana. The defense seeks to show that Don Juan Filhol was an adventurer and was identified with numerous fraudulent land claims early in the century, when Arkansas was a territory, in some of which forgery was resorted to.

HARNEY HEIGHTS READ THIS LIST

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, '95,

99 BEAUTIFUL LOTS.

You Will Find in It All Kinds, Sizes and Prices. Some of It Must Suit You.

A 10 Per Cent Investment.
2216-2218 N. Eleventh st., two stone-front houses; 6 rooms each; all conveniences, and in first-class condition; rented low at \$600 per year; lot 40x75 feet.
For quick sale at..... \$6,000

A Residence Bargain.
8453 Laclede av., two-story and mansard roof, stone-front house, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences. Don't be afraid to make us an offer on sale or trade.
Lot 31x140..... \$7,500

Pretty Little Cottages Cheap.
Nos. 3126 and 3128 Pennsylvania av.; brick houses, 4 rooms each; lot 29.2x125 feet. Will sell on easy payments.
Price..... \$2,000 each

Cheapest Lot in the Neighborhood.
Lot 50x200 feet, n. side of Ridge av., 400 feet s. of Union av.
Price..... \$27.50 per foot

Belle Avenue Flats.
Nos. 3016 and 3018 Belle av.; 4 beautiful flats, nicely finished; lot 54x134 feet; renting for \$1,710 per annum.
Price..... \$17,000

Very Little For Sale in This Location.
Lot 25x124 feet, with improvements, s. side of 11th st., near Locust st.
Price..... \$18,000

Good Business Property.
Lot 12x125 feet, n. s. Chestnut, bet. 9th and 10th sts.; with splendid improvements.
Price..... \$18,000

A Sure and Safe Investment.
Three good houses, s. side of Lucas av., w. of Garrison av.; lot 65x134.5 feet; renting to good tenants for \$110 per month.
Price..... \$18,000

A Business Corner.
Lot 84x140 feet, n. e. corner of Taylor and Maffitt avs.
Price..... \$4,000

New, Modern, Cheap Residence.
No. 4442 W. Ball av.; a modern, reception hall 8-room house; gas, bath, electric bells, furnace, granite cellars and laundry; sanitary plumbing; for cash or trade.
Lot 26x135; reduced to..... \$5,000

Washington Avenue.
A beautiful residence lot, south side, 24 feet east of Sarah st.; will sell low.
Nos. 517 and 519 Clark Avenue.
Three-story brick houses; lot 40x58 feet; renting for \$1,800 per annum.
Price..... \$18,000

Two Blocks from Forest Park.
Lot 150x160 feet, south side of Scott av., 134 feet, west of Euclid av.
Only..... \$35 per foot

Building Lots
In the highest point and most fashionable part of the City.

20 LOTS
ON

Page, Cook and Finney Aves.
Between Newstead and Pandleton.

THE VERY CREAM OF THE WEST END,
AT AUCTION
Monday, April 29.

WILL SELL IN 30, 40 OR 50 FOOT LOTS.
AT 2:30 P. M.
Call or Send for Plans.

TERMS:
One-third cash, balance in 30 days.
See our Auction Boards to-day on property to be sold.

SAM T. RATHELL
Real Estate Co.,
213 Wainwright,
7th and Chestnut.

Our orders are to close out every lot in this sale in order to close up partnership in this tract.

We have positive instructions to sell, without limit or reserve, that desirable property known as HARNEY HEIGHTS, fronting on Calvary, Geraldine and Bernays avenues and extending from Lillian avenue to Birch street.
This is a new and progressive section of the city and bound to increase rapidly in value; within a stone's throw of the track and proposed depot of the Merchants' Terminal Railway, and three blocks south of the terminus of the Benton-Bellefontaine Electric Line. It is directly in line of many improvements now being made in this section of the city. No better opportunity has ever been offered to purchase cheap and desirable residence lots. The entire property lays high and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country, and nearly every lot is covered with stately forest trees. Take Benton-Bellefontaine cars on Washington avenue and get out at Calvary avenue and go three blocks south.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years. Perfect title. Refreshments on the grounds.

B. F. Hammett & Son, Henry Hiemenz, Jr.,
110 North Eighth St. 614 Chestnut St.
LANHAM & SUTTON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.
12 LOTS IN ELLENDALE.

On Saturday, May 4, at 2 P. M.

EVERY LOT MUST BE SOLD. Ellendale is an established home locality, within the city, and is growing in value. Five-cent fare, frequent trains and convenient to three stations. Only one-fifth cash. Get a plat.

Take 1:25 train from New Union Station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

WM. A. RUTLEDGE,
1005 Chestnut St.

AUCTION SALE
ON THE PREMISES ON

Saturday, April 27, at 2 p. m.,

42 lots, 30 feet 10 1/2 inches by 150 feet each, fronting on Tenth and Eleventh streets, between Itasca and Delor streets. This is in the heart of that new section brought into notice in the last year by the completion of the Virginia avenue car line. It lies within a block of Grand avenue, and can be bought on easy terms. Don't fail to attend this sale.

RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK,
717 CHESTNUT STREET.

PERFECT SUBURBAN HOME
WE OFFER FOR SALE

An ideal residence in that really charming urban town of Webster Groves. Most accessible location—midway between Missouri Pacific and Frisco roads. Large and beautiful grounds, fronting 400 feet on Swan av., head of Plant av.

House contains 10 splendid rooms, bath, attic and finished laundry; private gas and water plant, with two extra large cisterns in addition; complete barn, including six stalls, horse room, harness closet, feed-room, etc.; gas throughout the barn.

Beautiful shade trees, choice shrubbery, garden and magnificent lawn; perfect drainage through rock sewer; two brick holes on land. Photograph of place at our office. Perfect title and easy terms.

ANDERSON-WADE REALTY CO.,
Eighth and Locust Streets.

AT AUCTION.
ROSE HILL AND MT. GAMBLE LOTS.

Saturday, May 4th, 3 p. m.,

We will sell some choice scattering lots on the premises, as follows:

4 lots Corner Ridge and Stewart place.
1 lot on Stewart place, near Ridge.
1 lot Northwest Corner Arlington and Minerva.
1 lot Northeast Corner of Burd and Minerva.
3 lots on Burd, between Wells and Ridge.
1 lot on Burd near Ridge avenue.
2 lots on Clara, between Ridge and Minerva.
1 lot on Northeast Corner of Minerva and Ridge.
1 lot on Shamut place, near Minerva.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in 1 and 2 years with 6 per cent interest.

See our Auction Boards to-day on property to be sold.

ANDERSON-WADE REALTY CO., 8th and Locust Sts.

FOR SALE.
22 and Lucas Pl.

For sale, the residence of Dr. J. B. Johnson, s. e. corner of 22d and Lucas Pl. This house is situated on a lot having 100 feet front and 150 feet deep with stable and new house in the rear; suitable for hospital or small hotel; contains 10 rooms or more and is heated easily with a steam furnace. For terms apply to C. H. TURNER & CO., 127 Chestnut st.

SACRIFICE.
To close an estate we offer a lovely 10-room dwelling in Chambrlain Park, with 20 feet of ground, at \$1,500 less than its worth; has all modern conveniences. Call for particulars at HARRIS & WENGLER, 127 Chestnut st.

SOUTH SIDE.
For sale—an elegant 8-room house, west of Grand av., between Compton Hill, Shaw and Bernays avenues; 10 rooms; convenient to four car lines; 13th street with all modern improvements; crystal and popular elegant mantels, plate-glass front and everything thoroughly modern; lot 50x125; large stable; at a bargain. C. H. H. DAVIS REAL ESTATE CO., 1005 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE
4241 and 4243 DELMAR AV.

These well-built 8-room houses to be sold to close an estate regardless of price. Don't miss it. For particulars apply to C. H. H. DAVIS REAL ESTATE CO., 1005 Chestnut st.

775 EUCLID AV.
For sale—This 8-room house, stone-front, modern finish, every convenience, furnace, large yard. Price low. Take business line to Goodfellow av.

CABANNE DISTRICT.
THOSE BEAUTIFUL 9 ROOM HOUSES.

Vernon av., just east of Goodfellow av., 9 rooms, modern finish, every convenience, furnace, large yard. Price low. Take business line to Goodfellow av.

NICE HOME.
For sale—House and lot, No. 2336 Oregon av., south of Russell and west of Locust; 8 rooms, modern finish, every convenience, furnace, large yard. Price low. Take business line to Goodfellow av.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
For sale—House No. 3944 Shaw av., two blocks west of Grand av. and Water Reservoir; nice new two-story, modern house of 8 rooms, with bath, and w. c., furnace pipes and electric lights, etc. in full. Terms, \$300 cash down, balance \$30 per month. Key to C. H. H. DAVIS REAL ESTATE CO., 1005 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
10 cents per line; Display Headlines, 15 cents per line; 20 cents per line; 25 cents per line; 30 cents per line; 35 cents per line; 40 cents per line; 45 cents per line; 50 cents per line; 55 cents per line; 60 cents per line; 65 cents per line; 70 cents per line; 75 cents per line; 80 cents per line; 85 cents per line; 90 cents per line; 95 cents per line; 100 cents per line; 105 cents per line; 110 cents per line; 115 cents per line; 120 cents per line; 125 cents per line; 130 cents per line; 135 cents per line; 140 cents per line; 145 cents per line; 150 cents per line; 155 cents per line; 160 cents per line; 165 cents per line; 170 cents per line; 175 cents per line; 180 cents per line; 185 cents per line; 190 cents per line; 195 cents per line; 200 cents per line; 205 cents per line; 210 cents per line; 215 cents per line; 220 cents per line; 225 cents per line; 230 cents per line; 235 cents per line; 240 cents per line; 245 cents per line; 250 cents per line; 255 cents per line; 260 cents per line; 265 cents per line; 270 cents per line; 275 cents per line; 280 cents per line; 285 cents per line; 290 cents per line; 295 cents per line; 300 cents per line; 305 cents per line; 310 cents per line; 315 cents per line; 320 cents per line; 325 cents per line; 330 cents per line; 335 cents per line; 340 cents per line; 345 cents per line; 350 cents per line; 355 cents per line; 360 cents per line; 365 cents per line; 370 cents per line; 375 cents per line; 380 cents per line; 385 cents per line; 390 cents per line; 395 cents per line; 400 cents per line; 405 cents per line; 410 cents per line; 415 cents per line; 420 cents per line; 425 cents per line; 430 cents per line; 435 cents per line; 440 cents per line; 445 cents per line; 450 cents per line; 455 cents per line; 460 cents per line; 465 cents per line; 470 cents per line; 475 cents per line; 480 cents per line; 485 cents per line; 490 cents per line; 495 cents per line; 500 cents per line; 505 cents per line; 510 cents per line; 515 cents per line; 520 cents per line; 525 cents per line; 530 cents per line; 535 cents per line; 540 cents per line; 545 cents per line; 550 cents per line; 555 cents per line; 560 cents per line; 565 cents per line; 570 cents per line; 575 cents per line; 580 cents per line; 585 cents per line; 590 cents per line; 595 cents per line; 600 cents per line; 605 cents per line; 610 cents per line; 615 cents per line; 620 cents per line; 625 cents per line; 630 cents per line; 635 cents per line; 640 cents per line; 645 cents per line; 650 cents per line; 655 cents per line; 660 cents per line; 665 cents per line; 670 cents per line; 675 cents per line; 680 cents per line; 685 cents per line; 690 cents per line; 695 cents per line; 700 cents per line; 705 cents per line; 710 cents per line; 715 cents per line; 720 cents per line; 725 cents per line; 730 cents per line; 735 cents per line; 740 cents per line; 745 cents per line; 750 cents per line; 755 cents per line; 760 cents per line; 765 cents per line; 770 cents per line; 775 cents per line; 780 cents per line; 785 cents per line; 790 cents per line; 795 cents per line; 800 cents per line; 805 cents per line; 810 cents per line; 815 cents per line; 820 cents per line; 825 cents per line; 830 cents per line; 835 cents per line; 840 cents per line; 845 cents per line; 850 cents per line; 855 cents per line; 860 cents per line; 865 cents per line; 870 cents per line; 875 cents per line; 880 cents per line; 885 cents per line; 890 cents per line; 895 cents per line; 900 cents per line; 905 cents per line; 910 cents per line; 915 cents per line; 920 cents per line; 925 cents per line; 930 cents per line; 935 cents per line; 940 cents per line; 945 cents per line; 950 cents per line; 955 cents per line; 960 cents per line; 965 cents per line; 970 cents per line; 975 cents per line; 980 cents per line; 985 cents per line; 990 cents per line; 995 cents per line; 1000 cents per line; 1005 cents per line; 1010 cents per line; 1015 cents per line; 1020 cents per line; 1025 cents per line; 1030 cents per line; 1035 cents per line; 1040 cents per line; 1045 cents per line; 1050 cents per line; 1055 cents per line; 1060 cents per line; 1065 cents per line; 1070 cents per line; 1075 cents per line; 1080 cents per line; 1085 cents per line; 1090 cents per line; 1095 cents per line; 1100 cents per line; 1105 cents per line; 1110 cents per line; 1115 cents per line; 1120 cents per line; 1125 cents per line; 1130 cents per line; 1135 cents per line; 1140 cents per line; 1145 cents per line; 1150 cents per line; 1155 cents per line; 1160 cents per line; 1165 cents per line; 1170 cents per line; 1175 cents per line; 1180 cents per line; 1185 cents per line; 1190 cents per line; 1195 cents per line; 1200 cents per line; 1205 cents per line; 1210 cents per line; 1215 cents per line; 1220 cents per line; 1225 cents per line; 1230 cents per line; 1235 cents per line; 1240 cents per line; 1245 cents per line; 1250 cents per line; 1255 cents per line; 1260 cents per line; 1265 cents per line; 1270 cents per line; 1275 cents per line; 1280 cents per line; 1285 cents per line; 1290 cents per line; 1295 cents per line; 1300 cents per line; 1305 cents per line; 1310 cents per line; 1315 cents per line; 1320 cents per line; 1325 cents per line; 1330 cents per line; 1335 cents per line; 1340 cents per line; 1345 cents per line; 1350 cents per line; 1355 cents per line; 1360 cents per line; 1365 cents per line; 1370 cents per line; 1375 cents per line; 1380 cents per line; 1385 cents per line; 1390 cents per line; 1395 cents per line; 1400 cents per line; 1405 cents per line; 1410 cents per line; 1415 cents per line; 1420 cents per line; 1425 cents per line; 1430 cents per line; 1435 cents per line; 1440 cents per line; 1445 cents per line; 1450 cents per line; 1455 cents per line; 1460 cents per line; 1465 cents per line; 1470 cents per line; 1475 cents per line; 1480 cents per line; 1485 cents per line; 1490 cents per line; 1495 cents per line; 1500 cents per line; 1505 cents per line; 1510 cents per line; 1515 cents per line; 1520 cents per line; 1525 cents per line; 1530 cents per line; 1535 cents per line; 1540 cents per line; 1545 cents per line; 1550 cents per line; 1555 cents per line; 1560 cents per line; 1565 cents per line; 1570 cents per line; 1575 cents per line; 1580 cents per line; 1585 cents per line; 1590 cents per line; 1595 cents per line; 1600 cents per line; 1605 cents per line; 1610 cents per line; 1615 cents per line; 1620 cents per line; 1625 cents per line; 1630 cents per line; 1635 cents per line; 1640 cents per line; 1645 cents per line; 1650 cents per line; 1655 cents per line; 1660 cents per line; 1665 cents per line; 1670 cents per line; 1675 cents per line; 1680 cents per line; 1685 cents per line; 1690 cents per line; 1695 cents per line; 1700 cents per line; 1705 cents per line; 1710 cents per line; 1715 cents per line; 1720 cents per line; 1725 cents per line; 1730 cents per line; 1735 cents per line; 1740 cents per line; 1745 cents per line; 1750 cents per line; 1755 cents per line; 1760 cents per line; 1765 cents per line; 1770 cents per line; 1775 cents per line; 1780 cents per line; 1785 cents per line; 1790 cents per line; 1795 cents per line; 1800 cents per line; 1805 cents per line; 1810 cents per line; 1815 cents per line; 1820 cents per line; 1825 cents per line; 1830 cents per line; 1835 cents per line; 1840 cents per line; 1845 cents per line; 1850 cents per line; 1855 cents per line; 1860 cents per line; 1865 cents per line; 1870 cents per line; 1875 cents per line; 1880 cents per line; 1885 cents per line; 1890 cents per line; 1895 cents per line; 1900 cents per line; 1905 cents per line; 1910 cents per line; 1915 cents per line; 1920 cents per line; 1925 cents per line; 1930 cents per line; 1935 cents per line; 1940 cents per line; 1945 cents per line; 1950 cents per line; 1955 cents per line; 1960 cents per line; 1965 cents per line; 1970 cents per line; 1975 cents per line; 1980 cents per line; 1985 cents per line; 1990 cents per line; 1995 cents per line; 2000 cents per line; 2005 cents per line; 2010 cents per line; 2015 cents per line; 2020 cents per line; 2025 cents per line; 2030 cents per line; 2035 cents per line; 2040 cents per line; 2045 cents per line; 2050 cents per line; 2055 cents per line; 2060 cents per line; 2065 cents per line; 2070 cents per line; 2075 cents per line; 2080 cents per line; 2085 cents per line; 2090 cents per line; 2095 cents per line; 2100 cents per line; 2105 cents per line; 2110 cents per line; 2115 cents per line; 2120 cents per line; 2125 cents per line; 2130 cents per line; 2135 cents per line; 2140 cents per line; 2145 cents per line; 2150 cents per line; 2155 cents per line; 2160 cents per line; 2165 cents per line; 2170 cents per line; 2175 cents per line; 2180 cents per line; 2185 cents per line; 2190 cents per line; 2195 cents per line; 2200 cents per line; 2205 cents per line; 2210 cents per line; 2215 cents per line; 2220 cents per line; 2225 cents per line; 2230 cents per line; 2235 cents per line; 2240 cents per line; 2245 cents per line; 2250 cents per line; 2255 cents per line; 2260 cents per line; 2265 cents per line; 2270 cents per line; 2275 cents per line; 2280 cents per line; 2285 cents per line; 2290 cents per line; 2295 cents per line; 2300 cents per line; 2305 cents per line; 2310 cents per line; 2315 cents per line; 2320 cents per line; 2325 cents per line; 2330 cents per line; 2335 cents per line; 2340 cents per line; 2345 cents per line; 2350 cents per line; 2355 cents per line; 2360 cents per line; 2365 cents per line; 2370 cents per line; 2375 cents per line; 2380 cents per line; 2385 cents per line; 2390 cents per line; 2395 cents per line; 2400 cents per line; 2405 cents per line; 2410 cents per line; 2415 cents per line; 2420 cents per line; 2425 cents per line; 2430 cents per line; 2435 cents per line; 2440 cents per line; 2445 cents per line; 2450 cents per line; 2455 cents per line; 2460 cents per line; 2465 cents per line; 2470 cents per line; 2475 cents per line; 2480 cents per line; 2485 cents per line; 2490 cents per line; 2495 cents per line; 2500 cents per line; 2505 cents per line; 2510 cents per line; 2515 cents per line; 2520 cents per line; 2525 cents per line; 2530 cents per line; 2535 cents per line; 2540 cents per line; 2545 cents per line; 2550 cents per line; 2555 cents per line; 2560 cents per line; 2565 cents per line; 2570 cents per line; 2575 cents per line; 2580 cents per line; 2585 cents per line; 2590 cents per line; 2595 cents per line; 2600 cents per line; 2605 cents per line; 2610 cents per line; 2615 cents per line; 2620 cents per line; 2625 cents per line; 2630 cents per line; 2635 cents per line; 2640 cents per line; 2645 cents per line; 2650 cents per line; 2655 cents per line; 2660 cents per line; 2665 cents per line; 2670 cents per line; 2675 cents per line; 2680 cents per line; 2685 cents per line; 2690 cents per line; 2695 cents per line; 2700 cents per line; 2705 cents per line; 2710 cents per line; 2715 cents per line; 2720 cents per line; 2725 cents per line; 2730 cents per line; 2735 cents per line; 2740 cents per line; 2745 cents per line; 2750 cents per line; 2755 cents per line; 2760 cents per line; 2765 cents per line; 2770 cents per line; 2775 cents per line; 2780 cents per line; 2785 cents per line; 2790 cents per line; 2795 cents per line; 2800 cents per line; 2805 cents per line; 2810 cents per line; 2815 cents per line; 2820 cents per line; 2825 cents per line; 2830 cents per line; 2835 cents per line; 2840 cents per line; 2845 cents per line; 2850 cents per line; 2855 cents per line; 2860 cents per line; 2865 cents per line; 2870 cents per line; 2875 cents per line; 2880 cents per line; 2885 cents per line; 2890 cents per line; 2895 cents per line; 2900 cents per line; 2905 cents per line; 2910 cents per line; 2915 cents per line; 2920 cents per line; 2925 cents per line; 2930 cents per line; 2935 cents per line; 2940 cents per line; 2945 cents per line; 2950 cents per line; 2955 cents per line; 2960 cents per line; 2965 cents per line; 2970 cents per line; 2975 cents per line; 2980 cents per line; 2985 cents per line; 2990 cents per line; 2995 cents per line; 3000 cents per line; 3005 cents per line; 3010 cents per line; 3015 cents per line; 3020 cents per line; 3025 cents per line; 3030 cents per line; 3035 cents per line; 3040 cents per line; 3045 cents per line; 3050 cents per line; 3055 cents per line; 3060 cents per line; 3065 cents per line; 3070 cents per line; 3075 cents per line; 3080 cents per line; 3085 cents per line; 3090 cents per line; 3095 cents per line; 3100 cents per line; 3105 cents per line; 3110 cents per line; 3115 cents per line; 3120 cents per line; 3125 cents per line; 3130 cents per line; 3135 cents per line; 3140 cents per line; 3145 cents per line; 3150 cents per line; 3155 cents per line; 3160 cents per line; 3165 cents per line; 3170 cents per line; 3175 cents per line; 3180 cents per line; 3185 cents per line; 3190 cents per line; 3195 cents per line; 3200 cents per line; 3205 cents per line; 3210 cents per line; 3215 cents per line; 3220 cents per line; 3225 cents per line; 3230 cents per line; 3235 cents per line; 3240 cents per line; 3245 cents per line; 3250 cents per line; 3255 cents per line; 3260 cents per line; 3265 cents per line; 3270 cents per line; 3275 cents per line; 3280 cents per line; 3285 cents per line; 3290 cents per line; 3295 cents per line; 3300 cents per line; 3305 cents per line; 3310 cents per line; 3315 cents per line; 3320 cents per line; 3325 cents per line; 3330 cents per line; 3335 cents per line; 3340 cents per line; 3345 cents per line; 3350 cents per line; 3355 cents per line; 3360 cents per line; 3365 cents per line; 3370 cents per line; 3375 cents per line; 3380 cents per line; 3385 cents per line; 3390 cents per line; 3395 cents per line; 3400 cents per line; 3405 cents per line; 3410 cents per line; 3415 cents per line; 3420 cents per line; 3425 cents per line; 3430 cents per line; 3435 cents per line; 3440 cents per line; 3445 cents per line; 3450 cents per line; 3455 cents per line; 3460 cents per line; 3465 cents per line; 3470 cents per line; 3475 cents per line; 3480 cents per line; 3485 cents per line; 3490 cents per line; 3495 cents per line; 3500 cents per line; 3505 cents per line; 3510 cents per line; 3515 cents per line; 3520 cents per line; 3525 cents per line; 3530 cents per line; 3535 cents per line; 3540 cents per line; 3545 cents per line; 3550 cents per line; 3555 cents per line; 3560 cents per line; 3565 cents per line; 3570 cents per line; 3575 cents per line; 3580 cents per line; 3585 cents per line; 3590 cents per line; 3595 cents per line; 3600 cents per line; 3605 cents per line; 3610 cents per line; 3615 cents per line; 3620 cents per line; 3625 cents per line; 3630 cents per line; 3635 cents per line; 3640 cents per line; 3645 cents per line; 3650 cents per line; 3655 cents per line; 3660 cents per line; 3665 cents per line; 3670 cents per line; 3675 cents per line; 3680 cents per line; 3685 cents per line; 3690 cents per line; 3695 cents per line; 3700 cents per line; 3705 cents per line; 3710 cents per line; 3715 cents per line; 3720 cents per line; 3725 cents per line; 3730 cents per line; 3735 cents per line; 3740 cents per line; 3745 cents per line; 3750 cents per line; 3755 cents per line; 3760 cents per line; 3765 cents per line; 3770 cents per line; 3775 cents per line; 3780 cents per line; 3785 cents per line; 3790 cents per line; 3795 cents per line; 3800 cents per line; 3805 cents per line; 3810 cents per line; 3815 cents per line; 3820 cents per line; 3825 cents per line; 3830 cents per line; 3835 cents per line; 3840 cents per line; 3845 cents per line; 3850 cents per line; 3855 cents per line; 3860 cents per line; 3865 cents per line; 3870 cents per line; 3875 cents per line; 3880 cents per line; 3885 cents per line; 3890 cents per line; 3895 cents per line; 3900 cents per line; 3905 cents per line; 3910 cents per line; 3915 cents per line; 3920 cents per line; 3925 cents per line; 3930 cents per line; 3935 cents per line; 3940 cents per line; 3945 cents per line; 3950 cents per line; 3955 cents per line; 3960 cents per line; 3965 cents per line; 3970 cents per line; 3975 cents per line; 3980 cents per line; 3985 cents per line; 3990 cents per line; 3995 cents per line; 4000 cents per line; 4005 cents per line; 4010 cents per line; 4015 cents per line; 4020 cents per line; 4025 cents per line; 4030 cents per line; 4035 cents per line; 4040 cents per line; 4045 cents per line; 4050 cents per line; 4055 cents per line; 4060 cents per line; 4065 cents per line; 4070 cents per line; 4075 cents per line; 4080 cents per line; 4085 cents per line; 4090 cents per line; 4095 cents per line; 4100 cents per line; 4105 cents per line; 4110 cents per line; 4115 cents per line; 4120 cents per line; 4125 cents per line; 4130 cents per line; 4135 cents per line; 4140 cents per line; 4145 cents per line; 4150 cents per line; 4155 cents per line; 4160 cents per line; 4165 cents per line; 4170 cents per line; 4175 cents per line; 4180 cents per line; 4185 cents per line; 4190 cents per line; 4195 cents per line; 4200 cents per line; 4205 cents per line; 4210 cents per line; 4215 cents per line; 4220 cents per line; 4225 cents per line; 4230 cents per line; 4235 cents per line; 4240 cents per line; 4245 cents per line; 4250 cents per line; 4255 cents per line; 4260 cents per line; 4265 cents per line; 4270 cents per line; 4275 cents per line; 4280 cents per line; 4285 cents per line; 4290 cents per line; 4295 cents per line; 4300 cents per line; 4305 cents per line; 4310 cents per line; 4315 cents per line; 4320 cents per line; 4325 cents per line; 4330 cents per line; 4335 cents per line; 43

Household Art
—AT—
CONTEMPORARY

DOMS FUG 3
In Drapery and Wall Hanging
Materials we have on exhibition

to the Modern Furnisher and Decorator. We cordially invite lovers of

"The Useful and The Beautiful"

To visit our Department of Interior Decoration. We show

Comstock Furniture Co.,
Furnishers, Drapers and
Decorators,
FOURTH AND LOCUST.

**ROBBED AGAIN
AS BEFORE.**

Default in the National Shoe and
Leather Bank.

AGMAR STEALS LIKE SKEELEY.

He Is the Brother-in-Law of the Pro- vius Purloiner and Resembles Him in Many Ways.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The National Shoe and Leather Bank of this city, which last November was robbed of \$354,000 by Samuel C. Seeley, one of its book-keepers, is again a sufferer at the hands of a defaulter. The amount taken is \$20,000, and the robber is Samuel E. Aymar, a brother-

It was not until 6 o'clock to-night that the news was made public and the arrest of Aymar ordered. Since the Seeley steal the bank has been through a reorganization and to this is due the discovery of

Seeley was outwardly a sanctimonious, home-loving man, without any vices, as was Aymar. Both were book-keepers, the only ones in the bank. The stealings of both cover a period of several years. Both have families and lived in Brooklyn on the same street and only a few houses apart. Both were bonded by the same guarantee company. About the only difference between the two cases is in the amount taken and the method of taking it.

quarters in this city. The bank officials do not think there was any connection between the Aymar and Seeley defalcations.

CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD

H. H. Kohlhaas Buys a Controlling Interest in the Paper.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 20.—The following will appear in the Times-Herald to-morrow: "The controlling interest in the Times-Herald and Evening Post has been purchased by H. H. Kohlhaas, who will direct the policy of the two papers hereafter. Mr. Kohlhaas's purchase includes the greater part of the interest owned by James W. Scott, and practically all of the stock owned by other stockholders, except Mr. Hawley, who retains the one-fourth interest he acquired when the Herald and the Times were consolidated. Mrs. Scott keeps a portion of the stock."

interested in the paper. Mr. Konisaat had been intimately associated with Mr. Scott for many years.

during her life. This income will, of course, be in addition to that derived from the sale of her stock.

"The policy of the Times-Herald under its new ownership will be that of an earnest patriotic American newspaper. It will

ing for that which is best for the nation, heedless of the dictates of mere partisanship. In national affairs, while avoiding alliance with any party, it will always carefully and earnestly advocate the doctrine of protection to American industry. Under

commercial and industrial prosperity and the easiest and most equitable method of raising revenue. The paper is absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver by this nation at the ratio of 16 to 1 or at any other ratio.

partisanship in the attitude of the Times-Herald. Upon this simple platform, the Times-Herald takes its stand. Political independence at all times; protection to American industries, sound money and complete non-partisanship in municipal affairs."

This leaves Chicago without a Democratic morning paper. Mr. Kohlstaad was formerly proprietor of the Inter-Ocean.

CABNEY THE WINNER.

Victor in the Glove Contest With Sullivan in Florida.

April 30. The glen

Pensacola Athletic Club, and Dan Sullivan, of Canada, drew a crowd of three or four hundred people to Palmetto beach. James Glass, of Mobile, acted as referee. J. P. Barry and D. Hickey acted as seconds for Carney and Tom Cleary and J. Ostrund for

It was to be a ten-round contest. At 3:30, a side and the gate receipts. At 9:20 time was called, and in the fourth round Sullivan received a terrible right-hander squarely on the point of the jaw, which knocked him down, and he was unable to rise until after the expiration of the ten seconds allowed. Prof. Carney was declared the winner.

days ago William Norris, collector for the Provident Association, was arrested charged with embezzling several hundred dollars of the association's funds. Investigation has now developed a shortage of \$2,000 in his hands.

more than that amount. Norris is 43 years old, married and has a family. His character heretofore has been irreproachable.

Perry County Democrats.

PINCKNEYVILLE Ill., April 30.—The Democratic County Central Committee of this (Perry) county met in this city to-day and called a mass convention to meet at Pinckneyville May 18 to select delegates to the State convention to be held in Spring-

Engineer Killed.
CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—At the Edison

cylinder burst, injuring Bert Wagner, the
engineer, fatally.



The tariff helps you here. These superb sack suits we are now making to measure and order from \$15 upwards (\$1 extra for double

breasted), and the sort of
attire that men can now have
for \$20, \$25 and \$30, makes
clothes making and clothes
wearing a delight.

Trousers to order, \$4 to \$14.
Topcoats to order, \$15 to \$45.

Samples mailed.
Garments expressed.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
ST. PAUL. OHAMA.
BOSTON. DENVER.
DES MOINES. PITTSBURG.
WASHINGTON. NEW YORK. INDIANAPOLIS.
KANSAS CITY. SAN FRANCISCO. MINNEAPOLIS.
HARTFORD. PORTLAND, ORE. LOS ANGELES.

BURNED FOR WITCHCRAFT.

**Extraordinary Survival of Old-Fashioned
Superstition in an Irish Village.**
From the London Telegraph.
At the Clonmel Petty Sessions on Saturday last, the following case was brought before the court:

treating Cleary's wife at Clonkeen. One of the accused was a herb doctor. All the prisoners were remanded. It appears from the evidence given before the magistrats and also before the Coroner that the woman Cleary was subjected to the most terrible ill-treatment on the night of the 14th inst. A witness named Simpson said he was present in the woman's house when all the accused took part in torturing her. She was forced to swallow a decoction prepared

the devil that was in her, the defendant declaring that she was a witch. The husband stated, according to this witness, that she had "gone with the fairies." Some incantations were recited over the fire, and a noxious fluid was thrown over the

She was also burned with a red-hot poker. The woman screamed and begged for help, but no one came. She was held prisoner for some time close to the fire before she was released.

A woman named Butte gave a similar testimony. Mrs. Clara Butte testified that she was in the room with the woman from the house. The police made search for several days, and on Friday last the woman's remains were found in a boiler under the house. The body was so badly burned that it was impossible to identify it. She was very recently clad, and the traces of her body and head.

The coroner jury was unable to determine the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by fire, but they were unable to find any evidence to show. They left the criminal side of the case to be dealt with by the jury.

cruel superstition that he had ever heard of in the country, and would certainly cause an intense feeling of horror and in-

Artistic Realism.
From the Cincinnati Tribune.
"Seems to me you have put an unusual amount of smoke in this fire scene," mild

and idea how high the building was, so I had to hide it. See?"

"77"
FOR

INFLUENZA

SOLD IN THE HEAD.

Influenza is almost, if not quite, epidemic—not the grippe, serious kind, but the distressing *flu* from the eyes and nose that makes the sufferer miserable. "T" gives quick relief, and the quarter is well spent to rid one of such torment.

Many persons keep well through the winter

TAKE COLD IN THE SPRING.
Vanity is largely to blame—the anxiety to wear the new Easter bonnet, or lighter wrap, or to go to the

Dr. Humphreys' Specific "TT" cures Colds, Grippe, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration, and Fever.

"TT" will "break up" a hard cold that "hangs on."

B. A. Field, the leading druggist of Richmond, Ind., writes, under date of April 10: "Please express three dozen '77' as early as possible. My customers say it knocks out the grippe."

DR. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC.

KIDNEY Diseases—Gravel, Calculi; thick, unhealthy discharges; difficult, painful urination cured by "27."

DISPEPSIA—Indigestion, Weak Stomach, and all other forms of Biliaryness are cured by Dr. Humphreys' Specific No. 10.

Humphreys' Specifics are sold in small vials of
placement tablets, 25c. or packet (bulk), holding
times as much, for \$1. Sold by druggists, or sent
direct from our office.

Currier, Williams and John S. Rogers, New York.

CROSSFIRE ON THE BRIDGE POOL.

Merchants' Bridge Charter in Danger and Suits Threatened.

COMBINATION ADMITTED.

Chairman Campbell Praises the Post-Dispatch for Presenting the Opening Evidence.

The bridge combine is now confronted by two serious situations.

One is in the shape of a prosecution under the Illinois laws for pooling. This action threatens the forfeiture of the Merchants' Bridge, together with its charter and all property belonging to it, to the United States Government.

Attorney General M. T. Moloney of Illinois, who has ever been active in the prosecution of violators of the anti-trust and common laws regulating combinations of pools, will personally conduct the prosecution and seek to encompass the forfeiture of the bridge in accordance with the terms of the contract if ample proof is secured, a matter which there is little doubt judging from the progress made by the Senate investigating committee. In addition to this he will proceed against all three companies for pooling.

The other is a series of claims for rebates aggregating thousands of dollars which merchants and shippers of St. Louis will file against the three companies. These claims will result in one law suit after another, running the amount of money involved into the millions.

No alternative is left the combine but to settle these claims. The three companies are in deep waters. If they pay the rebates claims it will cost them a good many thousands of dollars. If they refuse to pay them they will invite litigation which will result in bringing out evidence which may make the forfeiture of the Merchants' Bridge an easy matter.

If the civil suits for the recovery of the rebates can be settled out of court, the companies against which they are threatened may succeed in keeping down the evidence that would cost them the Merchants' Bridge.

public of St. Louis would be given a practical demonstration of how cheap it can be operated. With the bridge in the hands of the government the freight and passenger charges would be reduced to a mere nominal sum to cover the actual cost of operation. Then the long cherished dream of the St. Louis merchants and shippers would be realized and St. Louis would be rid of this greedy octopus which has striven to strangle the life out of the commercial institutions of this great city. Col. M. T. Moloney, Attorney-General of Illinois, who has knocked out several of the biggest trusts in that state, among them being the Whiskey Trust, hopes to be able to accomplish this result, and if given the hearty cooperation of the victims of the bridge pool he may succeed.

PASSENGER DISCRIMINATIONS.

New York Passengers Forced to Pay 75 Cents to Cross the Bridge.

Evidence of discrimination in passenger fares is given in the accompanying facsimile of the circular of instructions covering prices of fares which was sent out to the various railroads.

The facsimile of the joint circular issued in 1887, among them being the Merchants' Bridge, shows what bridge arbitration means. The rates fixed by this circular are a clear violation of the interstate commerce law, if there has been carried out, and there is no doubt about that.

Under this circular every passenger from New York, Boston, Philadelphia or other cities beyond the termini of roads using the Eads Bridge are compelled to pay 75 cents to cross the bridge. Passengers from Chicago, Indianapolis or any other terminal point on roads using the Eads Bridge are charged 50 cents for crossing the bridge.

Under this circular every passenger from New York, Boston, Philadelphia or other cities beyond the termini of roads using the Eads Bridge are compelled to pay 75 cents to cross the bridge. Passengers from Chicago, Indianapolis or any other terminal point on roads using the Eads Bridge are charged 50 cents for crossing the bridge.

Why not buy a ticket to East St. Louis? Because the Eads Bridge Co. has bound the railroads using its bridge so that they are powerless to protect their own patrons. This is the case from New York to St. Louis.

Why not buy a ticket to East St. Louis? Because the Eads Bridge Co. has bound the railroads using its bridge so that they are powerless to protect their own patrons. This is the case from New York to St. Louis.

Why not buy a ticket to East St. Louis? Because the Eads Bridge Co. has bound the railroads using its bridge so that they are powerless to protect their own patrons. This is the case from New York to St. Louis.

ing the cost appear abnormally heavy. If the company were to attempt to put a tax of 75 cents on Chicago and intermediate points it would constitute a very noticeable percentage of the whole.

The bridge company owns no cars. It has no facilities for carrying passengers. It levies that tax of 75, 50, 40 and 25 cents on passengers for simply coupling six locomotives on to a train belonging to one of the companies using the bridge and hauling the train from East St. Louis to the Union Depot.

WILL DEMAND HEAVY REBATES.

Shippers Employ Attorneys to Proceed Against the Combine.

At least three attorneys have charge of claims that will be filed for heavy rebates by merchants and coal men. That the coal men contemplate uniting for the purpose of pushing their claims is tacitly admitted by several who were seen. However, they are not yet ready to show their hand. One of the attorneys is Judge T. J. Porter, who was for fifteen years general counsel for the Missouri Pacific Railroad and is one of the best posted attorneys in the West in the schemes of Gould and his monopolist friends and followers. He says the pool has violated both the Missouri and Illinois laws and the interstate commerce law.

Judge Porter has been retained by two of the largest coal firms in the city to represent them in their fight to recover the full amount of the rebates to which they are entitled under the law. Other firms have signed their intention to follow the example of the two clients of Judge Porter and it is highly probable that some plan of concerted action may be decided upon whereby all the losers through the outrageous discriminations of the bridge trust will seek to recover. In addition to the two other firms have already employed counsel to push their claims, and the attorneys and their clients may join hands in a general descent upon the monopoly, which has so long robbed them of their just rights.

The presiding coal company doing business in St. Louis informed a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday that his company would present a claim for upwards of \$10,000. This merely represents the amount of rebate to which one company is entitled under the law based on the difference between the rates of 125, 15 and 20 cents which were granted to the Consolidated Coal Co. and the 20 cents a ton rate which nearly every one of the companies and firms in competition with the Consolidated Coal Co. were forced to pay since at least as far back as July, 1881, and probably longer.

Judge Porter was seen by a Post-Dispatch reporter and asked if he had been retained to push the claims of the coal men. He said: "Two firms have placed their claims in my hands, and I shall proceed at an early date to collect them. I think the proof is ample that they have been discriminated

PART THREE

A Grand

Collection of

Gathered in

35-YARD LONG LACE CURTAINS.

Pretty designs, pole and brass trimming included; sold elsewhere \$2.50.

Our price Monday,

\$1.50

Dress Goods.

Extraordinary Attractions

In Style, Quality and Prices.

500 yards All-Well Filling

FANCY MOHAIRS, real value 15c. Our price....

10c

800 yards PRINTED CASHMERE, in Cream, Cardinal and Black grounds, with beautiful figures, real value 30c. Our price ..

12 1/2c

10 pieces FANCY IMPORTED CHEVIOTS, real value 30c. Our price....

39c

600 yards BEST AMERICAN WOOL CHALLIES, in solid colors and figures, real value 25c. Our price....

15c

36-Inch Wide Unbleached Muslin, Good quality, regular price 6 1/2c, for Monday.....

3c

THIS ELEGANT SPRING HAT. Just like cut-in-any color desired, actually worth \$10. Our price only.....

\$3.78

25 IMMENSE DEPARTMENTS

GROCERIES.

24 Pounds Best Eastern Granulated Sugar.....

\$1.00

Best Broken Java Coffee, sold elsewhere at 20c.....

16c

Choice Pint Bottle Tomato Catsup, sold regularly at 20c.....

13c

Choice California Apples, sold elsewhere at 20c.....

13c

Choice California Peaches, in bulk, sold elsewhere at 20c.....

14c

3 Cakes Babbitt's Soap.....

10c

Choice Cream Corn, sold elsewhere at 10c.....

6c

Best Sugar Corn, sold elsewhere at 10c.....

10c

4 Cans 2-lb. Best Tomatoes Sold regularly at 10c each.....

25c

GROCERIES.

Choice Early June Sifted Peas, sold elsewhere at 15c.....

11c

Best Imported French Macaroni, sold elsewhere at 15c.....

10c

Best Red Kidney Beans, sold elsewhere at 10c.....

8c

Best 2-lb. Can American Beans, sold elsewhere at 15c.....

10c

Best Sugar Cured California Ham sold elsewhere at 20c and 15c.....

7c

Boys' Gray and Black Mixed Single-breasted Union Suits, sold elsewhere at \$2.50.....

\$1.48

Boys' Black or Blue Double-breasted Cheviot Suits, sold elsewhere at \$4.00.....

\$2.50

Our Price.....

Each Suit.

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Thysinger's GRAND EMPORIUM

35-YARD LONG LACE CURTAINS.

Pretty designs, pole and brass trimming included; sold elsewhere \$2.50.

Our price Monday,

\$1.50

Dress Goods.

Extraordinary Attractions

In Style, Quality and Prices.

500 yards All-Well Filling

FANCY MOHAIRS, real value 15c. Our price....

10c

800 yards PRINTED CASHMERE, in Cream, Cardinal and Black grounds, with beautiful figures, real value 30c. Our price ..

12 1/2c

10 pieces FANCY IMPORTED CHEVIOTS, real value 30c. Our price....

39c

600 yards BEST AMERICAN WOOL CHALLIES, in solid colors and figures, real value 25c. Our price....

15c

36-Inch Wide Unbleached Muslin, Good quality, regular price 6 1/2c, for Monday.....

3c

THIS ELEGANT SPRING HAT. Just like cut-in-any color desired, actually worth \$10. Our price only.....

\$3.78

25 IMMENSE DEPARTMENTS

GROCERIES.

24 Pounds Best Eastern Granulated Sugar.....

\$1.00

Best Broken Java Coffee, sold elsewhere at 20c.....

16c

Choice Pint Bottle Tomato Catsup, sold regularly at 20c.....

13c

Choice California Apples, sold elsewhere at 20c.....

13c

Choice California Peaches, in bulk, sold elsewhere at 20c.....

14c

3 Cakes Babbitt's Soap.....

10c

Choice Cream Corn, sold elsewhere at 10c.....

6c

Best Sugar Corn, sold elsewhere at 10c.....

10c

4 Cans 2-lb. Best Tomatoes Sold regularly at 10c each.....

25c

GROCERIES.

Choice Early June Sifted Peas, sold elsewhere at 15c.....

11c

Best Imported French Macaroni, sold elsewhere at 15c.....

10c

Best Red Kidney Beans, sold elsewhere at 10c.....

8c

Best 2-lb. Can American Beans, sold elsewhere at 15c.....

10c

Best Sugar Cured California Ham sold elsewhere at 20c and 15c.....

7c

Boys' Gray and Black Mixed Single-breasted Union Suits, sold elsewhere at \$2.50.....

\$1.48

Boys' Black or Blue Double-breasted Cheviot Suits, sold elsewhere at \$4.00.....

\$2.50

Our Price.....

Each Suit.

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Some Irresistible Bargains.

Children's Double Button or Lace Shoes, with rubber patent tip, sold elsewhere at \$2.50 pair.....

98c

Our Price.....

Please destroy Circular dated April 30th, 1887.

IMPORTANT.

JOINT CIRCULAR.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6th, 1887.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

On June 1st, 1887, the St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel R. R. put into effect a new tariff of passenger fares, and under this tariff they require that they shall be furnished a coupon for each passenger crossing the bridge. We are therefore compelled to request of foreign lines that in all future issues of tickets, reading via either of our lines to or from St. Louis, there be inserted a coupon reading between St. Louis and East St. Louis on account of the St. Louis Bridge & Tunnel R. R.

Until such time as your tickets are properly printed we will arrange to furnish the Bridge Company with a ticket for each passenger holding one of your tickets which does not have the separate coupon for the bridge attached.

The arbitrariness to be allowed for the St. L. B. & T. R. R. are as follows:

On One-Way Tickets, First Class, 75 cents

Second Class or Emigrant, 50 cents

On Round-Trip Tickets, One Dollar

These arbitrariness should, in all cases, be included in the proportion of, and reported to the lines running to or from East St. Louis.

All circulars or notices in conflict with this are hereby abrogated.

The Lines named below USE ST. L. B. & T. R. R. in getting to and from St. Louis:

Chicago & Alton R. R. (Chicago Line).

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. (Kansas City Line).

Illinois Central R. R.

Illinois & St. Louis R. R.

Indianapolis & St. Louis R. R. (Bee Line).

Louisville & Nashville R. R.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R.

Mobile & Ohio R. R.

Ohio & Mississippi R. R.

St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas R. R.

St. Louis & Cairo Short Line.

Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. (Vandalia Line).

Wabash Railway.

W. R. Shatto, General Passenger Agent, Ohio & Mississippi Railway; D. B. Martin, Gen. Passenger Agent Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway; E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent Vandalia Line; H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent, Illinois Central Railway; B. P. Blue, General Passenger Agent St. Louis and Cairo Short Line; C. F. Moore, General Passenger Agent Louisville and Nashville Railway; James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago and Alton Railway; Paul Morton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway; J. L. O. Charlton, General Passenger Agent Mobile and Ohio Railway; George C. Currier, General Passenger Agent Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway; S. W. Snow, General Passenger Agent Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway.

Note—Owing to the peculiar situation of the Chicago and Alton Railway, its business from on to the West in connection with lines running East from St. Louis, being obliged to cross the bridge twice, special instructions regarding your issue via that road are as follows:

anyhow, even if they do compromise. The forfeiture of the Merchants' Bridge would be a body blow. They will sacrifice everything to avoid that. It would cost the work of the St. Louis Bridge people for several years, and not only mean the loss of the money it has cost to bring about the pool, but it would put the Merchants' Bridge in the field as an active competitor against the Gould monopoly.

Should the Merchants' Bridge be forfeited to the United States, it would be placed in the hands of the United States courts for operation. Then the shippers and the general public of St. Louis would be given a practical demonstration of how cheap it can be operated. With the bridge in the hands of the government the freight and passenger charges would be reduced to a mere nominal sum to cover the actual cost of operation. Then the long cherished dream of the St. Louis merchants and shippers would be realized and St. Louis would be rid of this greedy octopus which has striven to strangle the life out of the commercial institutions of this great city. Col. M. T. Moloney, Attorney-General of Illinois, who has knocked out several of the biggest trusts in that state, among them being the Whiskey Trust, hopes to be able to accomplish this result, and if given the hearty cooperation of the victims of the bridge pool he may succeed.

"On all tickets to points on or beyond Chicago and Alton Railway, reaching that line at St. Louis, coupons are required, reading St. Louis to East St. Louis via St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Railway."

"On all tickets reaching Chicago and Alton Railway at any junction in Illinois, reading thence to St. Louis via Chicago and Alton Railway, and thence to any point on or beyond Chicago and Alton Railway, coupons are required, reading St. Louis to East St. Louis via St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Railway, and St. Louis to East St. Louis via St. Louis Bridge and Tunnel Railway, Chicago and Alton Railway, and thence to any point on or beyond Chicago and Alton Railway, coupons are required, reading

A VERY SWELL SHOW OF CATS.

New York's Feline Aristocracy
Will Compete for Prizes.

THE FAD IS AN ENGLISH ONE.

Fashionable Patrons Will Make the
Show a Success and Exhibit
Their Favorite Tabbies.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, April 17.—We are about
to follow London one step more, for
on May 1 a cat show will be opened
at Madison Square Garden. The English
metropolis has had events of this sort for

over a quarter of a century, and the
exhibitions held at the Crystal Palace and the
Westminster Aquarium have been very suc-
cessful in bringing together large numbers
of the most highly prized felines and in
drawing large crowds to see them.

The first American show will be given
under the auspices of the American Cat
Club, a new organization similar in aim to
the National Cat Club of England. It has
a large and influential list of patrons, in-
cluding Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Lauran-
ce W. Aldrich, Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs.
Fred Gebhard, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs.
F. K. Sturges, Mrs. Stanford White, Miss
Bird, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Mrs.
Albert Stevens. The Advisory Committee
consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, F. K. Stur-
ges, Cornelius Feltner, John C. Hecksher,
J. G. K. Duer, Adolf Ladenburg, D. O.
Mills, W. F. Wharton, Col. Lawrence J. P.
H. Hollister, Stanford White, A. S. New-
bold Morris, Frederic Bronson, F. O. De
Luse, Thomas Hitchcock, Chas. Lennor,
Hermann Oelrichs, George Peabody Wet-
more, and James H. Hyde as Secretary.

Cash premiums of \$100 will be offered
by the club, and members, with their friends,
will give special prizes, which are sure to
attract entries in the fifty-six classes that
have been provided for. These include tor-
toiseshell, brown or dark gray tabbies, sil-
ver and blue tabbies, red tabbies, black and
white, blue or silver without other colors,
pure white, black, kittens of all colors and
kinds, Maine and all other recognized vari-
eties.

The only judge yet chosen is Rush Ship-
pen Hildreth, M. D., of No. 154 East
Fifty-sixth street, who is the author of the
only American book on cats, and is skilled in
pussy's ailments as well as in those of other
animals.

There has been much wonder as to how the
fifty-six divisions can be made up, for it
is generally supposed that the feline
family is a very limited one, entirely with-
out an aristocratic element—in fact, that a
cat is simply a cat. At the coming show
there will be cats without tails from the
Isle of Man, called Manx cats; Persian cats,
Siamese cats, French-African cats, Brit-
ish cats, Russian cats, English cats, Chin-
illa cats, American wildcats, cats pe-
culiar to certain sections, and it is claimed
that there is a Maine cat.

Jersey, too, has a cat, hailing from Barne-
gat Bay, said to have come ashore from a
sinking vessel and to have thrived on the
island, and there is really a large pro-
portion of cats in America, with fine pro-
perties of endurance.

The Siamese cat is a rare variety, with
blue eyes, blue with red pupils, soft, fawn-col-

ored coat, fitted with jet black legs and
ears of "an unsustained silvery blue," as
one writer described them. The Persian
variety is remarkable for its profusion of
coat of black, gray and white. The Manx
cats are not only peculiar in being minus
tails, but they are said to be fond of the
water and of catching fish.

The Duke of Sutherland exhibited at the
Crystal Palace an English wildcat of a
species that is said to be nearly extinct.
It was a sandy brown in color, with a pecu-
liar form of nose and of tail. It acted like
a mad devil during the show, and did not
seem to appreciate the attention it at-
tracted. It would be interesting to place
one of these by the side of the American
wildcat, which is no destructive game in
some sections, and which will even tackle
fawn and deer when hungry.

The Russian cats are of the short-haired,
blue order, with round heads, short faces,
full eyes, small ears, very thick, close coat,
soft as wool, and it has been said that it
will be imported for the coming show. In
fact, just as some English ladies have de-
voted their attention to the raising of cats,
there are many ladies in this country pre-
pared to begin the pioneer work at once, and
are long model catfamilies will be a fact.

Mrs. Basil Hall will have her Persian
Chapple on exhibition; but there are said to
be lots of finer Persians in the country. Mr.
Moore of the Bank of New Amsterdam has
a long-haired white one of this variety that
is said to have a good chance for the first
prize. Mrs. Barker of Newburg, N. Y., is
also an admirer of this species, and will do
her best, by constant combing and brushing
and general attention to the toilet of her
pet, to insure a share of the honors.

A SPIRITED SCHOOL ELECTION.

Women Conveyed to the Polling Places
in Vehicles at Panama.

PANAMA, Ill., April 20.—The school elec-
tion in this city today resulted in the elec-
tion of John Hair, President, and T. O.
Russell, T. J. Vidler and William Coe, as
members of the School Board. The elec-
tion was the most spirited in the history of
the city, over 800 votes being polled, hun-
dreds of them being cast by women, who
were brought to the polling places in ve-
hicles.

The issue was between parties for and
against retention of the incumbent prin-
ciples, who have been in charge many
years. Portions of both tickets were
elected. It is reported that there will be
a majority against the principals.

A Ticket Entirely of Women.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SALEM, Ill., April 20.—The school elec-
tion today was hotly contested. There were

IT MAY WORK BOTH WAYS.

Corporations Think Ex-Gov. Hogg Can
Make Loopholes.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, April 20.—One of the most
picturesque figures around the hotels just
now is ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas. Until he
came here, Col. Ochiltree was the biggest
Texan in New York. The Governor says he
is here for a little recreation, but like all
hustling men, expects to do a little business.
He was the sworn foe of the railroads when
in office, and the laws he fathered for their
restriction have been sustained by the high-
est courts. When he left office he was im-
mediately retained by the big corporations
on the theory that as he was clever enough
to frame laws without loopholes, he would
be clever enough to make loopholes.

GOLD AND DEATH.

Fate of Seekers After the Earth's
Riches in Mexico.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mex., April 20.—C.
L. Debenroth, the mining man who left
here six months ago on a prospecting trip

BLACKBURN'S BOLD STAND FOR SILVER.

Gauntlet Thrown Down to Car-
lisle and the Administration.

ONLY ISSUE IN KENTUCKY.

There Will Be Hot Times in the Sen-
atorial Campaign Now Opening
in That State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—In an in-
terview given below, published in to-day's
Courier-Journal, Senator Blackburn in un-
mistakable terms outlined his position on
the silver question, and boldly throws
down the gauntlet to his opponents for sim-
ilar candor on the same subject. With his
usual aggressiveness, the Senator almost
dares his opponents to meet him on the
issue here present, and it may be assumed
that the challenge will be promptly ac-
cepted.

Though Senator Blackburn has persist-
ently and repeatedly been solicited for an
exact expression through the newspapers
of his views on silver, he has heretofore
declined to be interviewed, and the state-
ment given to-day is the first and only in-
terview to which he has given authority.
Senator Blackburn has written with his own
hand the statement of the position on
which he expects to stand or fall in the
senatorial race. His challenge to his
opponents is that they express their views
as candidly as he has done, that their posi-
tion may become as widely known as his
own, and that the people may decide be-
tween them.

Senator Blackburn arrived in the city
Thursday, and is stopping at the Willard
Hotel. In response to the request for an in-
quiry concerning his present position on
the coinage question, he prepared the fol-
lowing statement as an authoritative ex-
pression of his views and answers to the
criticisms that have been based on orro-
neous or misleading reports of alleged in-
terviews:

BLACKBURN'S PLATFORM.

If I have heretofore shown any indisposi-
tion to be interviewed by you gentlemen, who
represent the daily papers of this city, it
has not been because of my purpose to
conceal from the people my views upon any
public question, but because I was anxious
to avoid, if possible, a perversion and dis-
tortion to which my utterances have gener-
ally of course, unintentionally been sub-
jected.

I never had, have not now, and never in-
tend to have any secrets in politics. I never
did and never will ask the support of the
people without giving them the fullest in-
formation as to my position and senti-
ments. I am a loss to understand how
any one, especially in Kentucky, can re-
main in ignorance as to my sentiments
upon the silver question if they feel enough
interest in the matter to desire information.
For the last twenty years, in Congress
and on the stump, anywhere and every-
where, I have earnestly and persistently
insisted upon the restoration of the silver
metal to the place in the money system
of the country which it had always held
prior to the passage of that disastrous
act of demonetization passed in 1873.
If there is one man in public life in all the
country whose views upon this subject
were entitled to be known of all men by
reason of his acts and utterances I had
reason to believe I was that man. Upon
this subject I have never held an opinion
nor made an utterance that I have in the
slightest degree altered or modified in all
these years. Yet if there is still any un-
informed who desire to know those views
I will reiterate them in the shortest space
possible by saying that I am in favor of
opening the mints of this country to the
unlimited coinage of silver metal on an
equality with gold. I am opposed to gold
monometallism, and just as much opposed
to silver monometallism; without reser-
vation or evasion, I am a bimetallist. I want
and mean to continue to insist upon the
use of both metals on terms as the redemp-
tion money of this country. I would be
glad to see this result brought about by
the action of an international conference,
provided that it could be done without de-
lay. I am opposed to this Government
waiting for any such conference to act.
Our experience with such agencies has
not been such as to give us either con-
fidence or hope of the attainment of this
purpose. Upon the contrary, our partici-
pations in such conferences have been their
very barrenness become farcical and ridi-
culous.

In 1792 this country, with only 4,000,000
people, was bold enough to prove itself able
to discard the monetary system of Great
Britain and establish one of its own, which
for nearly a hundred years met every de-
mand and stood every strain that the
growth and development of the country
put upon it. I believe that the destruction
(entailed upon us by this demonetiza-
tion policy) of one-half our redemption
money has contributed more than any
cause to the shrinkage of all values, the
depreciation of all property, the stagnation
of trade, the paralysis of industry—the
financial troubles to which we now find our-
selves.

FAITH IN SILVER.

While it may be true that the restoration
of silver to its place of unrestricted coinage
and unlimited legal tender function may not
prove a panacea for the ills that we suffer
from, I am convinced that it will do more
and go further in that direction than any
piece of legislation that has been sug-
gested. I have an abiding faith in the
capacity of this metal to work out and main-
tain its permanent place with gold, and
provided the oppressive hand of the law is re-
moved and the mints of the country thrown
open to its coinage, I believe and always did
believe that the act of 1873 was an uncon-
stitutional measure. I believe that the ac-
tion of 1873 would have been so held by the
Supreme Court of the United States had
it been brought before that tribunal. This conviction I have
stated in debate upon the floor of the Senate
in broad and plain language.

I agree with Daniel Webster who in his
day and even this day, was, and is still held
to be, something of a constitutional lawyer.
He declared that the Constitution of the
United States made gold and silver the redem-
ption money of this country, and that
neither Congress nor any State had any
rightful power to substitute any other, nor
to destroy either the one or the other of
these metals. If Congress had the power
to demonetize silver, it must be conceded
that it had the same power to demonetize
gold. It had seen fit to exercise this as-
sumed power as to one of these metals. Had
it exercised the same power over the other,
the anomalous and somewhat embarrassing
condition would have obtained any money
at all. If they could strike down half, they
could strike down all.

IS IT A RATIO.

I am in favor of the restoration of the
silver metal at the ratio of 16 to 1, believing,
in the light of experience that covers a cen-
tury, that such ratio will establish and main-
tain permanently the parity between the
two metals. I believe that we should take
this action at the earliest day possible in-
dependent of the policies or views of other
men. I have an abiding faith in the ability
of my country to establish and main-
tain its own monetary system as that which
is the basis of its stability and its credit.
The news of the killing of Debenroth was
brought here today by a Mexican,
who saw and recognized the body. Deben-
roth was well known in mining circles of
Colorado.

She Gave Him Her Half Dollar.

Another victim of James E. Cowan, the
alleged bogus newspaper solicitor, turned
up at police headquarters yesterday after-
noon in Mrs. Berry, who keeps a boarding-
house at 2533 Chouteau avenue.
Mrs. Berry says that Cowan on March 23
took 50 cents for a month's subscription to
an afternoon paper, promising to get
her three more at 50 per month each.
She will not prosecute him.

BLACKBURN'S BOLD STAND FOR SILVER.

Gauntlet Thrown Down to Car-
lisle and the Administration.

ONLY ISSUE IN KENTUCKY.

There Will Be Hot Times in the Sen-
atorial Campaign Now Opening
in That State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—In an in-
terview given below, published in to-day's
Courier-Journal, Senator Blackburn in un-
mistakable terms outlined his position on
the silver question, and boldly throws
down the gauntlet to his opponents for sim-
ilar candor on the same subject. With his
usual aggressiveness, the Senator almost
dares his opponents to meet him on the
issue here present, and it may be assumed
that the challenge will be promptly ac-
cepted.

Though Senator Blackburn has persist-
ently and repeatedly been solicited for an
exact expression through the newspapers
of his views on silver, he has heretofore
declined to be interviewed, and the state-
ment given to-day is the first and only in-
terview to which he has given authority.
Senator Blackburn has written with his own
hand the statement of the position on
which he expects to stand or fall in the
senatorial race. His challenge to his
opponents is that they express their views
as candidly as he has done, that their posi-
tion may become as widely known as his
own, and that the people may decide be-
tween them.

Senator Blackburn arrived in the city
Thursday, and is stopping at the Willard
Hotel. In response to the request for an in-
quiry concerning his present position on
the coinage question, he prepared the fol-
lowing statement as an authoritative ex-
pression of his views and answers to the
criticisms that have been based on orro-
neous or misleading reports of alleged in-
terviews:

BLACKBURN'S PLATFORM.

If I have heretofore shown any indisposi-
tion to be interviewed by you gentlemen, who
represent the daily papers of this city, it
has not been because of my purpose to
conceal from the people my views upon any
public question, but because I was anxious
to avoid, if possible, a perversion and dis-
tortion to which my utterances have gener-
ally of course, unintentionally been sub-
jected.

I never had, have not now, and never in-
tend to have any secrets in politics. I never
did and never will ask the support of the
people without giving them the fullest in-
formation as to my position and senti-
ments. I am a loss to understand how
any one, especially in Kentucky, can re-
main in ignorance as to my sentiments
upon the silver question if they feel enough
interest in the matter to desire information.
For the last twenty years, in Congress
and on the stump, anywhere and every-
where, I have earnestly and persistently
insisted upon the restoration of the silver
metal to the place in the money system
of the country which it had always held
prior to the passage of that disastrous
act of demonetization passed in 1873.
If there is one man in public life in all the
country whose views upon this subject
were entitled to be known of all men by
reason of his acts and utterances I had
reason to believe I was that man. Upon
this subject I have never held an opinion
nor made an utterance that I have in the
slightest degree altered or modified in all
these years. Yet if there is still any un-
informed who desire to know those views
I will reiterate them in the shortest space
possible by saying that I am in favor of
opening the mints of this country to the
unlimited coinage of silver metal on an
equality with gold. I am opposed to gold
monometallism, and just as much opposed
to silver monometallism; without reser-
vation or evasion, I am a bimetallist. I want
and mean to continue to insist upon the
use of both metals on terms as the redemp-
tion money of this country. I would be
glad to see this result brought about by
the action of an international conference,
provided that it could be done without de-
lay. I am opposed to this Government
waiting for any such conference to act.
Our experience with such agencies has
not been such as to give us either con-
fidence or hope of the attainment of this
purpose. Upon the contrary, our partici-
pations in such conferences have been their
very barrenness become farcical and ridi-
culous.

In 1792 this country, with only 4,000,000
people, was bold enough to prove itself able
to discard the monetary system of Great
Britain and establish one of its own, which
for nearly a hundred years met every de-
mand and stood every strain that the
growth and development of the country
put upon it. I believe that the destruction
(entailed upon us by this demonetiza-
tion policy) of one-half our redemption
money has contributed more than any
cause to the shrinkage of all values, the
depreciation of all property, the stagnation
of trade, the paralysis of industry—the
financial troubles to which we now find our-
selves.

FAITH IN SILVER.

While it may be true that the restoration
of silver to its place of unrestricted coinage
and unlimited legal tender function may not
prove a panacea for the ills that we suffer
from, I am convinced that it will do more
and go further in that direction than any
piece of legislation that has been sug-
gested. I have an abiding faith in the
capacity of this metal to work out and main-
tain its permanent place with gold, and
provided the oppressive hand of the law is re-
moved and the mints of the country thrown
open to its coinage, I believe and always did
believe that the act of 1873 was an uncon-
stitutional measure. I believe that the ac-
tion of 1873 would have been so held by the
Supreme Court of the United States had
it been brought before that tribunal. This conviction I have
stated in debate upon the floor of the Senate
in broad and plain language.

I agree with Daniel Webster who in his
day and even this day, was, and is still held
to be, something of a constitutional lawyer.
He declared that the Constitution of the
United States made gold and silver the redem-
ption money of this country, and that
neither Congress nor any State had any
rightful power to substitute any other, nor
to destroy either the one or the other of
these metals. If Congress had the power
to demonetize silver, it must be conceded
that it had the same power to demonetize
gold. It had seen fit to exercise this as-
sumed power as to one of these metals. Had
it exercised the same power over the other,
the anomalous and somewhat embarrassing
condition would have obtained any money
at all. If they could strike down half, they
could strike down all.

IS IT A RATIO.

I am in favor of the restoration of the
silver metal at the ratio of 16 to 1, believing,
in the light of experience that covers a cen-
tury, that such ratio will establish and main-
tain permanently the parity between the
two metals. I believe that we should take
this action at the earliest day possible in-
dependent of the policies or views of other
men. I have an abiding faith in the ability
of my country to establish and main-
tain its own monetary system as that which
is the basis of its stability and its credit.
The news of the killing of Debenroth was
brought here today by a Mexican,
who saw and recognized the body. Deben-
roth was well known in mining circles of
Colorado.

She Gave Him Her Half Dollar.

Another victim of James E. Cowan, the
alleged bogus newspaper solicitor, turned
up at police headquarters yesterday after-
noon in Mrs. Berry, who keeps a boarding-
house at 2533 Chouteau avenue.
Mrs. Berry says that Cowan on March 23
took 50 cents for a month's subscription to
an afternoon paper, promising to get
her three more at 50 per month each.
She will not prosecute him.

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE"

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

ONLY ISSUE IN KENTUCKY.

There Will Be Hot Times in the Sen-
atorial Campaign Now Opening
in That State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—In an in-
terview given below, published in to-day's
Courier-Journal, Senator Blackburn in un-
mistakable terms outlined his position on
the silver question, and boldly throws
down the gauntlet to his opponents for sim-
ilar candor on the same subject. With his
usual aggressiveness, the Senator almost
dares his opponents to meet him on the
issue here present, and it may be assumed
that the challenge will be promptly ac-
cepted.

Though Senator Blackburn has persist-
ently and repeatedly been solicited for an
exact expression through the newspapers
of his views on silver, he has heretofore
declined to be interviewed, and the state-
ment given to-day is the first and only in-
terview to which he has given authority.
Senator Blackburn has written with his own
hand the statement of the position on
which he expects to stand or fall in the
senatorial race. His challenge to his
opponents is that they express their views
as candidly as he has done, that their posi-
tion may become as widely known as his
own, and that the people may decide be-
tween them.

Senator Blackburn arrived in the city
Thursday, and is stopping at the Willard
Hotel. In response to the request for an in-
quiry concerning his present position on
the coinage question, he prepared the fol-
lowing statement as an authoritative ex-
pression of his views and answers to the
criticisms that have been based on orro-
neous or misleading reports of alleged in-
terviews:

BLACKBURN'S PLATFORM.

If I have heretofore shown any indisposi-
tion to be interviewed by you gentlemen, who
represent the daily papers of this city, it
has not been because of my purpose to
conceal from the people my views upon any
public question, but because I was anxious
to avoid, if possible, a perversion and dis-
tortion to which my utterances have gener-
ally of course, unintentionally been sub-
jected.

I never had, have not now, and never in-
tend to have any secrets in politics. I never
did and never will ask the support of the
people without giving them the fullest in-
formation as to my position and senti-
ments. I am a loss to understand how
any one, especially in Kentucky, can re-
main in ignorance as to my sentiments
upon the silver question if they feel enough
interest in the matter to desire information.
For the last twenty years, in Congress
and on the stump, anywhere and every-
where, I have earnestly and persistently
insisted upon the restoration of the silver
metal to the place in the money system
of the country which it had always held
prior to the passage of that disastrous
act of demonetization passed in 1873.
If there is one man in public life in all the
country whose views upon this subject
were entitled to be known of all men by
reason of his acts and utterances I had
reason to believe I was that man. Upon
this subject I have never held an opinion
nor made an utterance that I have in the
slightest degree altered or modified in all
these years. Yet if there is still any un-
informed who desire to know those views
I will reiterate them in the shortest space
possible by saying that I am in favor of
opening the mints of this country to the
unlimited coinage of silver metal on an
equality with gold. I am opposed to gold
monometallism, and just as much opposed
to silver monometallism; without reser-
vation or evasion, I am a bimetallist. I want
and mean to continue to insist upon the
use of both metals on terms as the redemp-
tion money of this country. I would be
glad to see this result brought about by
the action of an international conference,
provided that it could be done without de-
lay. I am opposed to this Government
waiting for any such conference to act.
Our experience with such agencies has
not been such as to give us either con-
fidence or hope of the attainment of this
purpose. Upon the contrary, our partici-
pations in such conferences have been their
very barrenness become farcical and ridi-
culous.

In 1792 this country, with only 4,000,000
people, was bold enough to prove itself able
to discard the monetary system of Great
Britain and establish one of its own, which
for nearly a hundred years met every de-
mand and stood every strain that the
growth and development of the country
put upon it. I believe that the destruction
(entailed upon us by this demonetiza-
tion policy) of one-half our redemption
money has contributed more than any
cause to the shrinkage of all values, the
depreciation of all property, the stagnation
of trade, the paralysis of industry—the
financial troubles to which we now find our-
selves.

FAITH IN SILVER.

While it may be true that the restoration
of silver to its place of unrestricted coinage
and unlimited legal tender function may not
prove a panacea for the ills that we suffer
from, I am convinced that it will do more
and go further in that direction than any
piece of legislation that has been sug-
gested. I have an abiding faith in the
capacity of this metal to work out and main-
tain its permanent place with gold, and
provided the oppressive hand of the law is re-
moved and the mints of the country thrown
open to its coinage, I believe and always did
believe that the act of 1873 was an uncon-
stitutional measure. I believe that the ac-
tion of 1873 would have been so held by the
Supreme Court of the United States had
it been brought before that tribunal. This conviction I have
stated in debate upon the floor of the Senate
in broad and plain language.

I agree with Daniel Webster who in his
day and even this day, was, and is still held
to be, something of a constitutional lawyer.
He declared that the Constitution of the
United States made gold and silver the redem-
ption money of this country, and that
neither Congress nor any State had any
rightful power to substitute any other, nor
to destroy either the one or the other of
these metals. If Congress had the power
to demonetize silver, it must be conceded
that it had the same power to demonetize
gold. It had seen fit to exercise this as-
sumed power as to one of these metals. Had
it exercised the same power over the other,
the anomalous and somewhat embarrassing
condition would have obtained any money
at all. If they could strike down half, they
could strike down all.

IS IT A RATIO.

I am in favor of the restoration of the
silver metal at the ratio of 16 to 1, believing,
in the light of experience that covers a cen-
tury, that such ratio will establish and main-
tain permanently the parity between the
two metals. I believe that we should take
this action at the earliest day possible in-
dependent of the policies or views of other
men. I have an abiding faith in the ability
of my country to establish and main-
tain its own monetary system as that which
is the basis of its stability and its credit.
The news of the killing of Debenroth was
brought here today by a Mexican,
who saw and recognized the body. Deben-
roth was well known in mining circles of
Colorado.

She Gave Him Her Half Dollar.

Another victim of James E. Cowan, the
alleged bogus newspaper solicitor, turned
up at police headquarters yesterday after-
noon in Mrs. Berry, who keeps a boarding-
house at 2533 Chouteau avenue.
Mrs. Berry says that Cowan on March 23
took 50 cents for a month's subscription to
an afternoon paper, promising to get
her three more at 50 per month each.
She will not prosecute him.



over a quarter of a century, and the ex-
hibitions held at the Crystal Palace and the
Westminster Aquarium have been very suc-
cessful in bringing together large numbers
of the most highly prized felines and in
drawing large crowds to see them.

The first American show will be given
under the auspices of the American Cat
Club, a new organization similar in aim to
the National Cat Club of England. It has
a large and influential list of patrons, in-
cluding Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Lauran-
ce W. Aldrich, Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs.
Fred Gebhard, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs.
F. K. Sturges, Mrs. Stanford White, Miss
Bird, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Mrs.
Albert Stevens. The Advisory Committee
consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, F. K. Stur-
ges, Cornelius Feltner, John C. Hecksher,
J. G. K. Duer, Adolf Ladenburg, D. O.
Mills, W. F. Wharton, Col. Lawrence J. P.
H. Hollister, Stanford White, A. S. New-
bold Morris, Frederic Bronson, F. O. De
Luse, Thomas Hitchcock, Chas. Lennor,
Hermann Oelrichs, George Peabody Wet-
more, and James H. Hyde as Secretary.

Cash premiums of \$100 will be offered
by the club, and members, with their friends,
will give special prizes, which are sure to
attract entries in the fifty-six classes that
have been provided for. These include tor-
toiseshell, brown or dark gray tabbies, sil-
ver and blue tabbies, red tabbies, black and
white, blue or silver without other colors,
pure white, black, kittens of all colors and
kinds, Maine and all other recognized vari-
eties.

The only judge yet chosen is Rush Ship-
pen Hildreth, M. D., of No. 154 East
Fifty-sixth street, who is the author of the
only American book on cats, and is skilled in
pussy's ailments as well as in those of other
animals.

There has been much wonder as to how the
fifty-six divisions can be made up, for it
is generally supposed that the feline
family is a very limited one, entirely with-
out an aristocratic element—in fact, that a
cat is simply a cat. At the coming show
there will be cats without tails from the
Isle of Man, called Manx cats; Persian cats,
Siamese cats, French-African cats, Brit-
ish cats, Russian cats, English cats, Chin-
illa cats, American wildcats, cats pe-
culiar to certain sections, and it is claimed
that there is a Maine cat.

Jersey, too, has a cat, hailing from Barne-
gat Bay, said to have come ashore from a
sinking vessel and to have thrived on the
island, and there is really a large pro-
portion of cats in America, with fine pro-
perties of endurance.

The Siamese cat is a rare variety, with
blue eyes, blue with red pupils, soft, fawn-col-

BOMB CATS OF ALL NATIONS TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE COMING SHOW.

over a quarter of a century, and the ex-
hibitions held at the Crystal Palace and the
Westminster Aquarium have been very suc-
cessful in bringing together large numbers
of the most highly prized felines and in
drawing large crowds to see them.

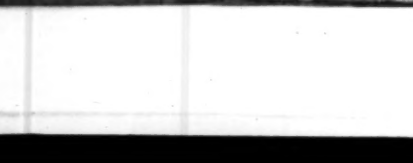
The first American show will be given
under the auspices of the American Cat
Club, a new organization similar in aim to
the National Cat Club of England. It has
a large and influential list of patrons, in-
cluding Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Lauran-
ce W. Aldrich, Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mrs. Richard Irwin, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs.
Fred Gebhard, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs.
F. K. Sturges, Mrs. Stanford White, Miss
Bird, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Mrs.
Albert Stevens. The Advisory Committee
consists of J. Pierpont Morgan, F. K. Stur-
ges, Cornelius Feltner, John C. Hecksher,
J. G. K. Duer, Adolf Ladenburg, D. O.
Mills, W. F. Wharton, Col. Lawrence J. P.
H. Hollister, Stanford White, A. S. New-
bold Morris, Frederic Bronson, F. O. De
Luse, Thomas Hitchcock, Chas. Lennor,
Hermann Oelrichs, George Peabody Wet-
more, and James H. Hyde as Secretary.

Cash premiums of \$100 will be offered
by the club, and members, with their friends,
will give special prizes, which are sure to
attract entries in the fifty-six classes that
have been provided for. These include tor-
toiseshell, brown or dark gray tabbies, sil-
ver and blue tabbies, red tabbies, black and
white, blue or silver without other colors,
pure white, black, kittens of all colors and
kinds, Maine and all other recognized vari-
eties.

The only judge yet chosen is Rush Ship-
pen Hildreth, M. D., of No. 154 East
Fifty-sixth street, who is the author of the
only American book on cats, and is skilled in
pussy's ailments as well as in those of other
animals.

There has been much wonder as to how the
fifty-six divisions can be made up, for it
is generally supposed that the feline
family is a very limited one, entirely with-
out an aristocratic element—in fact, that a
cat is simply a cat. At the coming show
there will be cats without tails from the
Isle of Man, called Manx cats; Persian cats,
Siamese cats, French-African cats, Brit-
ish cats, Russian cats, English cats, Chin-
illa cats, American wildcats, cats pe-
culiar to certain sections, and it is claimed
that there is a Maine cat.

Jersey, too, has a cat, hailing from Barne-
gat Bay, said to have come ashore from a
sinking vessel and



enter in St. Louis, domiciled at



Although totally unlike,
their rich flowery odor and
permanence commend them to
all users of refined perfumes.

Railway Company, the 7th having been as
as the date of this wedding, which will take
place at Rock Church.

The last meeting of the Monday German
Class for this season took place at the resi-
dence of Mrs. Albert Grey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Abeles will take posses-
sion of their new home, 4238 McPherson av-
enue, at the end of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Block, who were living
at the Hotel Beers, are now housekeeping
at 4236 Finney avenue.

Dr. F. G. Robinson and his three charm-
ing daughters gave a dance on Thursday
evening in honor of their guest, Miss Belcher
of Memphis.

Miss Conde Benoit entertained her euchre
club on Friday afternoon for the first time
since the beginning of Lent, the ladies hav-
ing deferred their meetings during the peni-
tential season.

The A. C. Robinsons gave a dance on Thurs-
day evening in honor of his daughter.

Miss Marion Day will not return from the
South until next month.

Mrs. Will Elliott has returned from her
trip through the West.

AMELIA HOME FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. E. J. Saunier Describes

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

The idea of the Amelia Home originated with its present matron, Mrs. A. R. Olmstead, then matron in the Leighton Cottage at Webster Groves, where she had been for the highest motives and purposes no word could be more fitting than her own.

"In my capacity as nursery matron of the Orphan Home, which covered a period of over two years, I had often noticed with pleasure the good conduct of the Protestant and Christian ladies, prompted by the highest motives, that the many little restraints and discipline exacted of our little charges did not always tend to make them prosperous. Only I then as now was a home for the offspring of working people, the orphaned and abandoned children of the poor people who found it impossible or inconvenient to provide a permanent home for their little ones. A home guided by love, not the rod, and where the children could feel and enjoy the refining influences of mother's sympathy and love, as enters into the lives of children more fortunate."

And so, Miss and Mrs. Olmstead, the good ladies of Webster Groves Aylmum try to persuade her from her cherished hopes and plans. But she is not to be deterred or daunted, with woman's courage, prompted by the reasonings of a loving and sympathetic mother, she has established a temporary home on North Market street, March 4, 1888. That her ideas and principles were correct, and that the children who have been paid the home than the fact that the children of the Webster Groves institution, whose parents or guardians had requested the change from Webster Groves to the new little charges, but not without its trials and adversities, made it necessary to find larger quarters, and that the children have been removed to its present location, 428 Garfield avenue. The building is a two-story frame structure, and especially fitted regarding plans of sanitation and ventilation, and the grounds are well surrounded by large and well-kept grounds with beautiful foliage, it gives ample room for outdoor pleasure and health for the inmates.

Here, the matron, Mrs. Olmstead, acting as mother, and her head and affectionate assistants, has gathered about her able assistants. While the children are growing up in the home, yet as children arrive at the school age they are sent to the public schools of Webster Groves. Thus in every way do the children have and enjoy all the advantages of a home—a home where the mother, head and affectionate management, all the rooms being particularly neat and comfortable, and the children are well cared for and given a good education.

ties of children from the sweet-faced romping and winsome babies to bright intelligent boys and girls whose good manners speaks volumes for their careful teaching. It shows plainly that the efforts in their behalf have not been barren of good results.

Some enter largely into a field of good and charity never heretofore occupied by any institution. While it is the endeavor of the management to make the home self-supporting, yet only moderate charges are made for the children, and the expenses of the maintenance of children may be placed at thirty-five, ranging in age from two to 12 years.

The home and its management has the endorsement of our public-spirited and charitable friends of the management to make the home a success. Sickness is not known in the home save in minor degrees.

There are no children in the streets, but a cordial invitation to visit the home is at all times extended.

MRS. E. J. SAUNIER.

Expert analyses at the California Midwinter Fair showed Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

FEMININE CHIT-CHAT.

It is called "betrothal" now, instead of engagement.

One can buy a light silk parasol with a Dresden handle for \$2.50.

Broadcloths come in pretty shades of red, blue, brown and green and pinkish tans.

It is the correct thing now to have one's flower box match the flowers on the hat and parasol.

Plaid parasols are carried with plaid trimmings and are very fetching but rather costly.

The new belt buckles are heavy, massive links, or the popular make designs, with a clasp.

The newest corset covers are fitted loosely and drawn in to fit the figure snugly by means of a drawstring.

Hats made entirely of flowers and greenery are displayed in every milliner's window.

Down. Some of the prettiest are made of pannes.

American women have won great social triumph in Rome this season, and have been widely quoted for their beauty and cleverness.

The demand by women of fashion for real lace and sheer muslins of Oriental delicacy is such that the cost of the wardrobe is more costly than ever before.

There are tiny watches, not more than a third of an inch in diameter, and set like a coin button. They are to be worn in the lapel buttonhole of a jacket.

A hushed superciliousness is now a regular part of the outfit of a well-dressed woman, and is necessary to hold the wide harp of society of the house in a steady hand.

in the articles or incorporation of the object of the association, and the object is not uncertain terms, when it was affirmed that the association was to be for "Christian philanthropy" the association was formed "on the broad platform of one in Christ for all of four centuries ago." The object was clearly stated. Actuated by this class of motives, it was natural that specific objects should be marked out. Definitely stated the "objects of the association are to provide for the religious wants of industrial women of the city of St. Louis." The objects, the principles, the founders of the association have established and maintained for years. The association has been organized and described by those who have written up the different departments of Christian work in the city of St. Louis. It is apparent that the idea dominating these descriptions was that of the Christian work of the heart. The hearty enlistment of Christian workmanhood in behalf of needed benevolences of great significance and moment. That the organization and development of this work in the city of St. Louis, in the last century, evidences that the call of women to Christian ministries and to sacred mission is beyond the call of the day. That these workers in the field so long neglected and undervalued, are now being called to the spirit of obedience to Him who honored womankind, and whose mission has eternality and glory. That they have been faithful and persevering in meeting the responsibilities of their work, and that the work which followed.

The work to carry forward the good work through, and the best of all, the God of the world, and the God of the church. The present furnishes a cheering contrast with pioneer days. It is not the province of the association to give a full and complete account of the association, but suffice to say that "the Christian Association, including all its branches, amounts to nearly \$700,000. It may be well to say that the association is controlled by the association settles the question whether women are capable business managers. The moral view and religious aspects of the work, and the work of any human grasp or computation, and can be seen in the books are finally opened.

In view of the good accomplished and the work of the association, it is held in hand by the association, as well as the community, for this efficient agency in that community, and with greater encouragement by the association, and the work of the association in St. Louis. The struggle for success has been earnest, long-continued and trying, and the work of the association has been the constant experience of the management of this commendable work. The citizens of St. Louis, and the association, nobly for the Young Men's Christian Association.

the sympathy and money of the people, while the women have had to confront almost insuperable embarrassments. The needs of the present hour press heavily upon the heart and thought of Christian women. The treasures of wealth in this great city ought to be open to the call of "industrial women" and surely the need of resources for helping and saving our sister women is an inauguration of this great movement had command of sufficient funds to erect the required buildings for their education and occupies holdings in this country amounting to over \$10,000,000. Yet the Women's Christian Associations of the land, doing an equally noble and commendable work, are cramped and hindered for lack of needed resources. The Women's Training School, one of the most valuable factors in Christian work for women in St. Louis, has to struggle to meet its heavy bills, thus lessening its opportunities for enlarged and efficient work.

It is devoutly hoped that the kind opportunity afforded by the Post-Dispatch to bring the women's movement before the public may result in drawing attention to the pressing needs of the association and its valuable auxiliaries, represented in this Easter edition of the Post-Dispatch by St. Louis ladies.

E. M. NORWOOD VINCL.

Every other is weakened by adulteration.
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder only is absolutely pure.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

There is a respect due to age, but there is also a respect due to youth, the lack of which accounts for many a failure in the household and in systems of education.

In the man whose childhood has known carelessness there is always a certain memory which can be turned to gentle issues.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly seed capable of great improvement, and it is the worst luxury in the world to sow it with trifles.

It is very natural to be misanderated and unsympathized by those we love. But this, too, in our life must we learn to bear without an murmure for it is a fall often repeated.

Patience is the finest and worthiest part of the character of all pleasures as well as of all pains. Hope herself seems to have no other home.

What will become of the slate on Tuesday night? is the question which the anxious politicians are asking one another all the day long, and no two of them can even approximate an agreement. A combination against such portions of it as stand for the Mayor's personal and social predilections is reported to have been

formed, but the difficulty is, how may this opposition be made to indicate to the favor the ground of the opposition. It is apparent that the enmity of the Niedringhaus family is the cause of the opposition. The family is a family of political ambitions, and it is to be expected that they will care to affront that very substantial contingent of the local Republic which is equally powerful. If objection be made to the candidates of the Carondelet dictatorship, the element may be crossed.

The Councilmen who are set down as supplants are President Nagel and Messrs. Verrier, Kotany, and Key. The Councilmen who are set down as the opponents of political service are Messrs. Bremermeyer, Clarke, Galt, Hager, and Hager. The Councilmen who are set down as the opponents of the Mercantile Club Thursday evening are Messrs. Bremermeyer, Clarke, Galt, Hager, and Hager. The Councilmen who are set down as the opponents of the Mercantile Club Thursday evening are Messrs. Bremermeyer, Clarke, Galt, Hager, and Hager.

Mayor has all along considered Mr. Swingle a personal ward is shown not alone by the rapid promotions which Mr. Swingle owed wholly to Mr. Walbridge, but to the appointment of his son to a place as page in the Mayor's office.

Mr. Richardson, too, represents a number of interests which Mr. Walbridge has seen fit to conserve, and he has done more than is generally understood to build up the present Mayor's political fortunes. It is well known among the active workers of the

and practical considerations, and that he is ready to concede something to sentiment— even to civil service reform sentiment. Another circumstance that tends to confirm the belief that Mr. Wiley does not consider himself as being treated at all badly, is the respectful silence that is being observed by the party organ with regard to a supposed oblation, whereas, in former years, the organ has made a special point of twitting him unmercifully on every politi-

... what sort of a farmer the East
... will make it is hard to tell, says the
... York Press. Mr. Kjelgaard, who is
... superintendent of the Association for
... Improvement of the Condition of the
... the potato patch for the poor, and an
... scientific farmer, expects to find out
... ere the summer is over. He has already

day, but will reconvene to-morrow and probably finish its labors Tuesday. The school trustees of this township have organized for the current year. N. J. Leibel has been elected President. A marriage license was issued yesterday to Bernhard Lampe and Mary Zitta of St. Louis. Thirty-two cases are set for trial in the Circuit court this week. They include seven divorce suits. A building permit was issued yesterday to

FURNISHING

In the beautiful white stone building specially erected for us—admire daily. To convince you how we in

GOODS, SHOES, ETC.,

[illegible]

Each day you read of somebody losing
writings or valuables, when they could
have been properly taken care of at the low
rate of \$5 a year by renting a box of the
Missouri Safe Deposit Co. on the ground
floor of the Equitable Building, Sixth and
Main streets.

ke told of the nation's counsel to show to save energy, and covered a whole while his dozen pupils followed him s the field. For the first time the lit-maker made a remark.

"That a lot you know," he said, and ed.

ore they went home for the night ev- other's son of them had blistered his s but had gotten his three bushels ed, while the dazed man was still sure he would win the prize.

Notes and Queries.

The last occasion of decapitation for treason in England was, I fancy, that Thistlewood and his four companions for Cato street conspiracy, I take the foling from Thornbury's "Old Stories Re-"
Exactly a quarter of an hour after the man was hung, the order was given to the bodies down. The heads were then ried off with brutal clumsiness, with a

He sung it on that night in June
I told the old, sweet story,
And she it was who died—too soon
For me she met her glory.

O, songs of songs, that can unsung
Such dear, sad thoughts unveil,
As only lovers' hearts have wrung
And only lovers feel
Take all that life to me has sung,
But not that memory steal.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

ain a pound a day by taking
n ounce a day of Scott's Emul-
on. This seems extraordinary;
ut it is absolutely true.
Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!
All & Sons, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c and \$1.

GALLAGHER

WON'T LET GO.

And He Rallies the Office Holding
Push Around Him.

GHOST OF THE DEADLOCK.

Noonan's Appointees Want to Serve
Out Their Four Years and Will
Appeal to the Law.

No one need be surprised if the deadlock between Mayor Noonan and the Council of 1891 on the subject of appointments shall be raked over in the courts; nor if the political primer axiom shall require strengthening so as to rest on a few die, none resign, and none retire except after extreme resistance.

A compact is now being arranged between Dr. R. M. Kerley, Superintendent of the Female Hospital; Mr. Joseph P. Gallagher, Superintendent of the Police; Dr. Ernst Mueller, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum; Dr. Helme Marks, Superintendent of the House of Refuge, and perhaps, Geo. B. Reid, late Building Commissioner, to make, through test in the highest courts of the State of the legal term of those offices. The subject has already been fully discussed, complete agreement has been reached, and has given a favorable opinion, verbal agreement to stand by legal process, and has been entered into, and, in fact, everything has been done that can be before the party of the second part, (to be) has been made, and the discussion, as much as anyone, may be credited the originator of it, on Wednesday afternoon, was characterized by force.

"As far as I am concerned," there is no way to prevent the people that have been appointed being confirmed and taking their places on the Council, but I am advised that you can't appoint a legislative body; otherwise I would have begun right there to make my fight. But now, if the others will join me, we'll wait until the new appointees come out to take their places, we'll resist them, and then we'll have to start a quo warranto suit. How?

"Why for instance, will come out here and present his commission, and I will tell him that my time isn't out, and refuse to go. Then he'll go down town and get a Marshal, and he'll come and order me to leave, and I'll refuse, and he'll take me by the collar and throw me out, and I'll make much resistance, you know, but still I'll make him put me out. Maybe I'll only be taken out on the floor, and then allowed to come back and fix things up, but that will give me ground on which to base my suit. If I were to make things—several of them say they will—would have a ground for our suits, and we've got a good lawyer—Judge Warner—to try them."

"On what do you base your resistance?" "On the fact that at least Kerley and I have served only a little over three years—about three years and one month—the Charter and ordinances both say that we shall serve four years, and until our successors shall have been appointed and have qualified, that the government shall have all over it, and have got it by heart—chapter and verse, and after all the others will go in or not, but if they will, I will, and I'll fight it clear through. I wouldn't say there are another three years for \$20,000 a year, but I had to be used in the office, and I thought, God, his head's off, and he's got to go with the rest of us. He's done it in the past, and he'll do it in the future. I've been here, and if it wasn't for the right of the thing I would be glad to get out now. But I'm much more than willing to stay while holding the office than after getting out, although, as far as the law's been explained to me, there's no doubt that I've either got the right to stay here and render the city service, or the city's compelled to pay me salary."

Mr. Gallagher then reverted to his troubles with the Board of Health, and to Dr. Homan's belligerent attitude.

"I tell you, I've been for years in trouble with the Charity Commissioners at the same time, I would have fought Dr. Homan in the courts, and I would have members of my family from the pay-roll of this institution. It was all illegal. The Health Commission was appointed, and I pointed out that he cannot remove any one. That can only be done by the Board of Charity Commissioners, and then only after charges have been made and a trial given."

Dr. R. M. Kerley had gone over the same ground, and was repeated the same, to make a decisive fight, and he had been advised that the Charter and the ordinances are plain. They are to hold the office for four years, and until our successors are appointed and qualified—not "or" mind you, but "and"—and so we are to stay until at least four years. Now all our appointments date from January 1, 1891, and eleven months after we were appointed, and we were deprived of just that much of the terms for which we were appointed. When that fellow comes here with his commission I shall tell him to get out, that my time isn't up for four years, and he'll go down town and get a Marshal, and he'll get hold of me I'll go like this (scrapping his hand and waving it forward), and when I get out I'll have a case for quo warranto proceedings. I believe we'll win."

WILL GET A MILL.

Good Progress Reported on Securing a Cotton Factory for St. Louis.

The Secretary of the Business Men's League received a telegram yesterday from L. L. Prince of the Special Committee on Cotton Manufacturing, that the committee was making good progress in the East.

This committee, consisting of S. M. Kennard, L. L. Prince, and J. H. H. Hill, was appointed by the Manufacturing Committee of the Business Men's League to go to the East and secure the cotton manufacturing for co-operation with St. Louis capitalists in the establishment of a cotton mill at this point. Judging from the way in which the propositions have been received no doubt is entertained as to the final outcome.

Mr. Horward of the Chester Manufacturing Co., who, as mentioned exclusively in the Post-Dispatch on Friday, was in the city on that day inquiring into the cotton mill question, has returned home well satisfied. Mr. Horward came here at the invitation of Mr. S. M. Kennard, President of the Business Men's League, and is favorably considering a proposition for the erection and operation of a large cotton factory at this point.

The Secretary of State has issued a certificate authorizing the incorporation of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, which has been taken over by the franchise of the St. Louis Traffic Association. The Traffic Association is a committee of sixteen, of which L. B. Tobett is Chairman. The question of a permanent headquarters for the league will probably be settled this week.

A Local Merchant Secures a Rich Price St. Louisans Herein Handsome.

The Globe, a w. cor. Franklin avenue and Seventh street, have just closed a deal with an Eastern concern, which gives St. Louisans a chance to pocket many dollars which would otherwise enrich the purses of greedy competitors. Here are a few of the bargains secured: Men's laundered negligee shirts, 25c, 40c and 60c. Better grades, sold elsewhere at \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 75c and \$1. Full line of spring neckwear, 25c and 40c. Men's \$1 merino underwear, 40c. Boys' genuine "Star" waists, 25c, 40c and 60c. White embroidered blouses, 50c up. Excellent line of white waists, 40c, 75c and 90c.

WIGGINS PERRY CHARGES.

Petition of Merchants to the Illinois Legislature to Be Pushed.

As exclusively announced in the Post-Dispatch of April 11, the larger hay and grain shippers of St. Louis, doing business with Illinois millers and producers of hay and grain, have presented to the Illinois Legislature a strong petition against the proposed changes of the Wiggins Ferry Co. The petition, which was presented to the House Friday by Mr. Bines, recited that the Wiggins Ferry Co. charges for transferring freight from the various roads to the river front were so exorbitant as to act as a practical bar to shipments to lower river points.

John E. Goddard of the Goddard & Hall company, who was one of the prime movers in getting up the petition, told a Post-Dispatch reporter that St. Louis firms were at a great disadvantage in trying to make shipments to Mississippi River points, owing to the heavy charges of the Wiggins Ferry Co. on the East side.

"I can and do," he said, "make shipments through East St. Louis to Cairo and thus avoid these charges. The Wiggins Ferry Co. makes a charge of \$5 per car for bringing Illinois grain, hay and four from the railroads to the river, and no assistance is rendered in loading on the boats. The river rate is very low, but these excessive charges so swell the rate as to make shipment by river from East St. Louis almost impossible."

"At Cairo we can put our stuff into warehouses or on the wharves and leave it there for thirty days without cost. If we are insured it is paid for us. We have no charge for storage. The Wiggins Ferry Co. as against a charge of \$5 per car by the Wiggins company, to which is added from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for the cost of the car."

"There is no way to estimate the damage done to St. Louis by these exorbitant charges. Five merchants in Cairo are now taking at least 500 cars of hay, grain and flour away from St. Louis every month. When the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis R.R. is completed to Cairo, St. Louis will be in a decidedly disadvantageous position, unless some modifications of these charges are made. It is believed that the Illinois Legislature will take up the matter on Wednesday afternoon, and it is expected that it will be passed."

A quiet move is on foot to petition the Illinois Legislature to stop the Wiggins Ferry Co. from building a system of docks below East St. Louis, which will permit of the shipment of Illinois millers and farmers being brought to the river front at a reasonable cost. Arrangements, it is believed, can easily be made for a belt line to connect with all inbound roads.

WENT AGAINST A GAME.

And Then He Put the Police on and Had His Fun.

Adolph Blensstock has probably been cured of his fondness for gaming. Friday night Blensstock, who is the 19-year-old son of the wealthy wool merchant, while standing on the corner of Broadway and Olive street, was induced by a stranger to white away a few hours in a friendly game of cards on the second floor of 117 South Seventh street.

Blensstock didn't know the dice were loaded, and he lost all his cash. Blensstock then forked over his \$250 gold watch, chain and lock, and his diamond ring and a pair of cuff links. The stranger advanced him \$10, which Blensstock soon lost.

The keeper declined to return his valuables unless he put up \$10. Blensstock said he would go out and get the money. Instead, he got the police. Special Officer Kelly found John Bentley in the room. All the other guests were found on the person. He was locked up. James Mason alias "Big Foot Jim," Jas. Cunningham and Edward Betts, who had a hand in fleeing Blensstock, who was the "roper." Mason has served three years in the penitentiary for robbing pockets. Cunningham and Bentley are both under bond now for different offenses. Blensstock was released on Monday for warrants against the men Monday.

KEEPING A LOG.

With "Ships That Pass in the Night."

What a task that would be for the chronicler of daily events as they come to the surface in this every-day world of ours! But how pleasant it is to record the success of something—anything, in fact—that succeeds through merit. A record of twenty-one years of successful business enterprise, a close attention to the wants of the general public, and a steady growth in the heat in clothing and furnishings for men and boys, at the lowest price consistent with merit and grade, easily stamps the great establishment of F. W. Humphrey & Co. the leading clothing store of St. Louis.

The mushroom is of rapid growth. It springs up in a second, and it is soon lost to the world; but the oak, which grows slowly, takes deep root in the soil and every year adds to its strength and value. Like the sturdy monarch of the forest, every year has added to the deserved popularity of the Humphrey concern, until now the store is a place of great business, a place of success and ready to do business on an equitable basis with the world at large. It would be waste of words and time to tell the people of St. Louis and the West that the Humphrey clothing is the best sold in the St. Louis market, and places the wearer nearer to the high-class tailor and draper than any ready-made clothing in the world—for it is a well-known fact that the majority of the best and most fashionable dressers, as well as the well-to-do mechanic, clerk and wage-worker generally, dress themselves from the magnificent and unapproachable stock of Humphrey & Co.

Like a seed that flourishes in the tributary streams this grand establishment has its auxiliaries, and its great departments which are really stores in themselves, all contribute to a successful and harmonious whole, the Boys' Department (second floor) with its grand array of juvenile attire which includes everything from a boy's year in clothing and furnishings between 3 years and 19 and where the leading features are style, quality and low prices. The splendidly equipped furnishing department, where everything new under the sun in fashionable haberdashery from a neck scarf to a bathing robe can be had. The hat department containing all the fashionable styles in head wear for men and boys which for many years has been the popular hat store of St. Louis exceeding in yearly sales any hat concern in the country. The trouser and dress suit department, which has a patronage second to none, and to this fact the store's grand spring stock of all these good things is now ready for you and you have a "menu" at once attractive and irresistible, and this is the impression received in a two hours' trip through the "leading clothing house."

A TRIFLING MARRIAGE.

A Court Case Causes Henry Herbert to Wed Miss Emma Voss.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, April 20.—Henry Herbert, who was to-day arraigned in the Police Court on a charge of trifling with the affections of Miss Emma Voss, a girl of 17, married to her by the Justice. They were to have been married last Christmas, and he conceived the idea of having the wedding before the ceremony, so he took her to his family as his intended wife. From Germany he took her to England, and then sent her to this country ahead of him, promising to follow and marry her. She heard nothing from him until she was informed last week that he had returned and was under an assumed name. When arraigned in court he said he was willing to marry her.

WILL BEGIN A FIGHT.

Banks Opposed to the Check Charge Prepare for Action.

The feeling against the country check rule of the Clearing-house Association is growing among the banks. Many already realize that the business community is opposed to it, and they fully understand that they are maintaining a rule enforced in but two or three other trade centers and those small ones which come into competition with this city.

During the coming week it is expected that the call will be issued by three banks, which have hitherto opposed the rule, for a meeting of the Clearing-house Association. At this meeting there will be six banks opposed to the rule, and it is believed that a similar vote will change position sufficient to abrogate the rule.

At present the Association is in the petulant mood of being unable to enforce its own rule. It is not probable that this will be put to the test unless more peaceable methods fail.

Ernest Robyn of the Meyer, Schmidt & Robyn Grocery Co. told a Post-Dispatch reporter that in his experience in his recent trips through the country he had found country customers decidedly opposed to the exchange charge made by the St. Louis banks, and the country banks were taking advantage of the situation in St. Louis. Mr. Robyn has for some time been making collections through the territory which he covers, and after accumulating a sufficient sum turning the whole into some country bank and getting St. Louis exchange. This cost him nothing.

"I have for some time," he said, "been advocating the establishment of a bank in the Cupples Block. Such a bank, I am led to believe, could be capitalized for \$100,000, and be sufficient to conduct it on a first-class basis. In the event of the bank's failure, the bank would be liquidated by the country banks and the country banks would be taking care of the situation in St. Louis. Mr. Robyn has for some time been making collections through the territory which he covers, and after accumulating a sufficient sum turning the whole into some country bank and getting St. Louis exchange. This cost him nothing."

"I have for some time," he said, "been advocating the establishment of a bank in the Cupples Block. Such a bank, I am led to believe, could be capitalized for \$100,000, and be sufficient to conduct it on a first-class basis. In the event of the bank's failure, the bank would be liquidated by the country banks and the country banks would be taking care of the situation in St. Louis. Mr. Robyn has for some time been making collections through the territory which he covers, and after accumulating a sufficient sum turning the whole into some country bank and getting St. Louis exchange. This cost him nothing."

"I have for some time," he said, "been advocating the establishment of a bank in the Cupples Block. Such a bank, I am led to believe, could be capitalized for \$100,000, and be sufficient to conduct it on a first-class basis. In the event of the bank's failure, the bank would be liquidated by the country banks and the country banks would be taking care of the situation in St. Louis. Mr. Robyn has for some time been making collections through the territory which he covers, and after accumulating a sufficient sum turning the whole into some country bank and getting St. Louis exchange. This cost him nothing."

"I have for some time," he said, "been advocating the establishment of a bank in the Cupples Block. Such a bank, I am led to believe, could be capitalized for \$100,000, and be sufficient to conduct it on a first-class basis. In the event of the bank's failure, the bank would be liquidated by the country banks and the country banks would be taking care of the situation in St. Louis. Mr. Robyn has for some time been making collections through the territory which he covers, and after accumulating a sufficient sum turning the whole into some country bank and getting St. Louis exchange. This cost him nothing."

SANITARY OFFICE REPORT.

Interesting Comparative Statistics Compiled by Chief Francis.

The annual report of Chief Health Officer Francis gives some interesting statistics on small pox, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, with a history of their origin and causes.

Diphtheria with a continually growing population shows a steady decline in the number of cases. In 1888 there were 2,325 cases and 719 deaths; in 1889, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1890, 1,483 cases, 381 deaths; in 1891, 1,347 cases, 338 deaths; in 1892, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1893, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1894, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1895, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1896, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1897, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1898, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1899, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1900, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1901, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1902, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1903, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1904, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1905, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1906, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1907, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1908, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1909, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1910, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1911, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1912, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1913, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1914, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1915, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1916, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1917, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1918, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1919, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1920, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1921, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1922, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1923, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1924, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1925, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1926, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1927, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1928, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1929, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1930, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1931, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1932, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1933, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1934, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1935, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1936, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1937, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1938, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1939, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1940, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1941, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1942, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1943, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1944, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1945, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1946, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1947, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1948, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1949, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1950, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1951, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1952, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1953, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1954, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1955, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1956, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1957, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1958, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1959, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1960, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1961, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1962, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1963, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1964, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1965, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1966, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1967, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1968, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1969, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1970, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1971, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1972, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1973, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1974, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1975, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1976, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1977, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1978, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1979, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1980, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1981, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1982, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1983, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1984, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1985, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1986, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1987, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1988, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1989, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1990, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1991, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1992, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1993, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1994, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1995, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1996, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1997, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1998, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 1999, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2000, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2001, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2002, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2003, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2004, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2005, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2006, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2007, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2008, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2009, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2010, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2011, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2012, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2013, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2014, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2015, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2016, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2017, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2018, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2019, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2020, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2021, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2022, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2023, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2024, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2025, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2026, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2027, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2028, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2029, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2030, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2031, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2032, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2033, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2034, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2035, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2036, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2037, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2038, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2039, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2040, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2041, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2042, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2043, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2044, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2045, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2046, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2047, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2048, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2049, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2050, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2051, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2052, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2053, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2054, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2055, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2056, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2057, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2058, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2059, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2060, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2061, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2062, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2063, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2064, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2065, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2066, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2067, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2068, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2069, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2070, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2071, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2072, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2073, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2074, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2075, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2076, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2077, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2078, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2079, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2080, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2081, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2082, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2083, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2084, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2085, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2086, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2087, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2088, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2089, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2090, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2091, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2092, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2093, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2094, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2095, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2096, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2097, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2098, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2099, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2100, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2101, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2102, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2103, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2104, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2105, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2106, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2107, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2108, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2109, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2110, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2111, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2112, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2113, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2114, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2115, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2116, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2117, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2118, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2119, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2120, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2121, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2122, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2123, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2124, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2125, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2126, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2127, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2128, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2129, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2130, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2131, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2132, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2133, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2134, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2135, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2136, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2137, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2138, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2139, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2140, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2141, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2142, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2143, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2144, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2145, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2146, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2147, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2148, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2149, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2150, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2151, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2152, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2153, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2154, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2155, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2156, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2157, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2158, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2159, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2160, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2161, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2162, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2163, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2164, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2165, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2166, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2167, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2168, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2169, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2170, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2171, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2172, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2173, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2174, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2175, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2176, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2177, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2178, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2179, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2180, 1,108 cases, 267 deaths; in 2181, 1,108 cases, 26

A SCARE OF THE SHORTS

Wheat Largely Higher Under Buying by Bears.

LIVELY WEEK IN THE CEREAL.

Sentiment and Shorts the Bull Factors—An Advance in All the Grain Markets—Flour Advances.

The spring clearing sale of wheat has proven a sore disappointment to shorts. They had confidently looked forward to wholesale liquidation by the bears, but instead of the liquidation, it was the bears who had to liquidate. There was a regular short scare on the bears, completing demoralized, were run in on every hand and in their desperate efforts to get out they put the price up to a higher point than had been seen in months. Yesterday's "curb" saw highest prices for wheat, May selling at 90c and July at 85c, which were 5c and 10c respectively above the preceding Saturday. The latest was 10c bid for May and 85c for July.

The bears brought their trouble upon themselves. They had looked for a standstill and then waited confidently for the bulls to begin liquidating, when they would have a market for their shorts. But the bears, completing demoralized, were run in on every hand and in their desperate efforts to get out they put the price up to a higher point than had been seen in months. Yesterday's "curb" saw highest prices for wheat, May selling at 90c and July at 85c, which were 5c and 10c respectively above the preceding Saturday. The latest was 10c bid for May and 85c for July.

The bears brought their trouble upon themselves. They had looked for a standstill and then waited confidently for the bulls to begin liquidating, when they would have a market for their shorts. But the bears, completing demoralized, were run in on every hand and in their desperate efforts to get out they put the price up to a higher point than had been seen in months. Yesterday's "curb" saw highest prices for wheat, May selling at 90c and July at 85c, which were 5c and 10c respectively above the preceding Saturday. The latest was 10c bid for May and 85c for July.

The 1895 crop is so far only a prospect, though that prospect is certainly a promising one. It is still over two months off, and is not yet assured, but, outside from the midlands in the southwest and a decrease in the northwest, the outlook just now is for a fairly good crop. The "prospect" is not a sure thing to bank upon, and at the present season of the year, when bull confidence is so high, it is unwise to put too much trust in the "prospect." It is hardly safe to become too ardent or to put too much trust in the "prospect." It is hardly safe to become too ardent or to put too much trust in the "prospect."

The speculative advance put a check upon the cash demand in local markets, and the localities were so bare of supplies that the farmers were forced to come here, was evidenced by sales of wheat in the city, even when the price was almost at its highest. City millers were sparing in their purchases, but the total amount of wheat from store was 120,000 bushels last week, where only 100,000 bushels were bought the preceding week. The advance was 40c lower, only 32,000 bushels were received last week, and the total on hand yesterday was 1,200,000 bushels. The total for the week was 1,200,000 bushels, and the total on hand yesterday was 1,200,000 bushels.

So almost completely did speculative interest center in wheat last week that the grain markets most the week only received slight and passing attention. Corn was a poor second, and barely saved its distance. The advance in wheat only worked corn up in price, and did not stir any bull sentiment or bring in buyers, except to Saturday, when 15c bid for corn advanced took place. No increase in price was seen in the Western market, and 30,000 bushels were received last week, and the total on hand yesterday was 1,200,000 bushels.

So almost completely did speculative interest center in wheat last week that the grain markets most the week only received slight and passing attention. Corn was a poor second, and barely saved its distance. The advance in wheat only worked corn up in price, and did not stir any bull sentiment or bring in buyers, except to Saturday, when 15c bid for corn advanced took place. No increase in price was seen in the Western market, and 30,000 bushels were received last week, and the total on hand yesterday was 1,200,000 bushels.

So almost completely did speculative interest center in wheat last week that the grain markets most the week only received slight and passing attention. Corn was a poor second, and barely saved its distance. The advance in wheat only worked corn up in price, and did not stir any bull sentiment or bring in buyers, except to Saturday, when 15c bid for corn advanced took place. No increase in price was seen in the Western market, and 30,000 bushels were received last week, and the total on hand yesterday was 1,200,000 bushels.

but the stock was reduced 37,000 bushels and now amounts to 150,000 bushels, of which 100,000 bushels are No. 2. The wheat is in good condition, but the price is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The Daily Commercial Bulletin says of the four markets: There was an excellent domestic demand all this week, orders coming from nearly all sections, but more largely from the South, though a marked increase in Eastern orders was seen. An advance in price was noted, but the market was not very active. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low. The price of wheat is low, and the price of wheat is low.

at Montezuma, Ga., which claims to be the organ of the fruit and vegetable growers of the Southern States. It declares that the most favorable reports have come from all sections of the State showing enormous crops of peaches and melons. It states the peach crop, which is nearly double any former year, is now safe and beyond the danger line. It freely asserts that Fort Valley and immediate vicinity has 1,000,000 peach trees that will be in full bearing this year, and a conservative statement would be one crate to the acre. It also states that the melon crop is a little over a half barrel to the acre, and that the watermelon crop is a little over a half barrel to the acre.

The watermelon growers and shippers in Southeast Missouri are somewhat exercised over the new State law which appoints inspectors for the various shipping points, and how to tell when a watermelon is ripe enough to pass muster is now the absorbing question. Several have written their merchants here for such information as will enable them to proceed with safety. Here is a reply from the best authorities:

Answer:—The ripeness of a watermelon does not figure in determining whether it is ripe or not, as the weather is a factor in the ripening process. It is not the ripeness of the melon, but the weather, and the weather is a factor in the ripening process. It is not the ripeness of the melon, but the weather, and the weather is a factor in the ripening process.

ON THE STREET.

(The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods, quality guaranteed.)

STRAWBERRIES—Steady, fair receipts and demand good at retail prices. Alabama at 20c per lb.; Texas at 15c per lb.; Florida at 10c per lb.; Mississippi at 5c per lb.

APPLES—Quiet; supplies running low. California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

ORANGES—California, 25c per lb.; Florida, 20c per lb.; Texas, 15c per lb.; Mississippi, 10c per lb.; Louisiana, 5c per lb.

PEACHES—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

MELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

WATERMELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

PEACHES—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

MELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

WATERMELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

PEACHES—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

MELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

WHEAT—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

PEACHES—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

MELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

WATERMELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

PEACHES—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

MELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

WATERMELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

PEACHES—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

MELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

WATERMELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

PEACHES—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

MELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

WATERMELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

PEACHES—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

MELONS—California, 10c per lb.; Washington, 12c per lb.; Oregon, 15c per lb.; Idaho, 18c per lb.; Montana, 20c per lb.

STALL SPECKS OF IMPROVEMENT.

More Cheerful Outlook in the General Business Situation.

COURAGE IS RETURNING.

The Strength of the Stock Market Amazing to Wall Street Operators.

Specie to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

This Company

More Cheerful Outlook in the General Business Situation.

COURAGE IS RETURNING.

The Strength of the Stock Market Amazing to Wall Street Operators.

Specie to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

NEW YORK, April 20.—No very decided change is to be reported in the general business situation during the week. Specks of improvement continue to develop in various sections and a more cheerful feeling exists everywhere. This is a natural view of the season and the general outlook, in which the chances are certainly at least evenly divided, with the preponderance, if there be any, on the side of further improvement.

THE FREE SILVER

Tactics of the Administration Men
Who Have Lost Hope.

AN ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT.

Chairman Hinrichsen and Senator
Palmer Discuss the Situation—Prob-
able Action of the Convention.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—It seems to be a foregone conclusion now that the people of Illinois, through their representatives, will declare for free silver when the convention assembles in June.

A free silver tidal wave is sweeping over the State from north to south, which the anti-silver element seems utterly powerless to stay. Three weeks ago a bitter fight between the free silver element and the gold men for supremacy in the State was promised; now it is all over and the battle, if such it can be called, has been won by the friends of free silver.

The position on the part of the anti-silver element, which was watched by the party, Springfield, who were expected to come from now on until June when it is confidently asserted Illinois will swing into the free silver column. The whole country is interested in the issue.

Chairman Hinrichsen of the State Central Committee, with Gov. Altgeld at his back, is the exponent of the free silver cause, while Senator John M. Palmer and the Administration Democrats represent the anti-free silver party. The latter are standing on President Cleveland's currency letter, and declare that the free silver men are endeavoring to cut loose from the Democratic platform.

They refer to the meeting that called the June convention as a "snapping" of the free silver element. The convention is referred to as a "snapping" of the free silver element. The convention is referred to as a "snapping" of the free silver element.

This change of front on the part of the Senator, significant in the light of an interview with prominent Democrats which is published in this article. Gen. Palmer, the leader of the anti-free silver element, has reached the conclusion that the free silver element is too strong to be defeated.

Senator Palmer tacitly admits that the convention will declare for free silver, and that the anti-free silver men will be defeated. In addition to this the Senator goes farther and admits that the free silver element is too strong to be defeated.

Now the question arises—where does Col. Morrison stand? Is he for free silver or gold? Everybody wants to know. Col. Morrison will speak out when the proper time comes, but he has not yet decided.

The State Central Committee is a Morrison Committee—that is a good majority of the thirty-one members are Morrison men. From this it is inferred that the Morrison will ally himself with the friends of free silver at an early date.

The free silver men declare that they learned the sentiment of the people through the appointment of Governor Altgeld in the various State institutions, of which there is at least one in nearly every county in the State. Senator Palmer claims it is not the sentiment of the people which the Governor's appointees reflect, but on the contrary, it is the Governor's sentiment they reflect.

The following interesting interview with Chairman Hinrichsen was secured by a Post-Dispatch correspondent. "Along what lines will the active work of the campaign be done?"

"Whatever lines the convention lays down and follow out to the letter. The friends of free silver will be active, however, and in my own county (Morgan) shall see that a proper delegation is sent to the convention and properly instructed."

"Will Bland be invited to come to Illinois instead of going to Colorado?" "I don't know about Mr. Bland. The detail work will all be left to the committee, and that hasn't been decided on yet."

"Are the free silver men preparing to distribute literature for the information of the voters?" "That is another matter for the State Committee, which will look into details in the near future."

"What is your information from the various sections of the State as to the feeling of the voters?" "I am convinced that a large majority

HOW PAWNBROKERS DODGE THE LAW.

Missouri Statutes Prescribe 2 Per Cent Monthly Interest, BUT MORE IS CHARGED.

The Excess Is Made to Figure as for "Extra Care and Insurance"—An Interesting Local Situation.

The Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889 declare in sec. 7203, chap. 135:

"It shall be unlawful for any pawnbroker to charge or receive more than two per cent per month for any loan made by him."

And in sec. 7210:

"Any person violating any section of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100."

Many pawnbrokers evade this law under the pretext of additional charges for extra care and insurance. Their tickets so read:

The charge is there, however, and whether the ostensible dunning of a coat once a month to the pawnbroker is really a charge or not, the placing of a trinket in a burglar-proof safe of sufficient importance to justify him in depriving himself of one or two meals each month, are open questions.

In spite of the law also, the amount charged for the use of these wretched sums is not governed strictly by the statute. The pawnbroker knows only dollars when he is collecting, and though the article pledged be for but a few dollars, he computes not on that amount, but upon \$1.

The pawnbroker allows perhaps \$1.50 on some article. Then if he is one of the less grasping, the interest charged is 2 cents, or 5 per cent of \$1; or if belonging to that class that sees in every dollar a chance for "gouging," it will be 20 cents, or 20 per cent of \$1; always a percentage of the number of dollars he has loaned above the odd change. There is no pretense of complying with the law when it comes to small amounts.

The pawnbrokers are reticent in regard to their charges. No full questions are entertained. In the majority of the establishments the inquirer will meet a reception of "What do you want?" or "What do you want?"

A reporter of the Post-Dispatch who called at the pawn-broker shop of S. Van Rensselaer was informed that in the absence of Mr. Van Rensselaer no information could be furnished. After a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles were produced, he was asked to pay for them.

"How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?"

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

HOW PAWNBROKERS DODGE THE LAW.

Missouri Statutes Prescribe 2 Per Cent Monthly Interest, BUT MORE IS CHARGED.

The Excess Is Made to Figure as for "Extra Care and Insurance"—An Interesting Local Situation.

The Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889 declare in sec. 7203, chap. 135:

"It shall be unlawful for any pawnbroker to charge or receive more than two per cent per month for any loan made by him."

And in sec. 7210:

"Any person violating any section of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100."

Many pawnbrokers evade this law under the pretext of additional charges for extra care and insurance. Their tickets so read:

The charge is there, however, and whether the ostensible dunning of a coat once a month to the pawnbroker is really a charge or not, the placing of a trinket in a burglar-proof safe of sufficient importance to justify him in depriving himself of one or two meals each month, are open questions.

In spite of the law also, the amount charged for the use of these wretched sums is not governed strictly by the statute. The pawnbroker knows only dollars when he is collecting, and though the article pledged be for but a few dollars, he computes not on that amount, but upon \$1.

The pawnbroker allows perhaps \$1.50 on some article. Then if he is one of the less grasping, the interest charged is 2 cents, or 5 per cent of \$1; or if belonging to that class that sees in every dollar a chance for "gouging," it will be 20 cents, or 20 per cent of \$1; always a percentage of the number of dollars he has loaned above the odd change. There is no pretense of complying with the law when it comes to small amounts.

The pawnbrokers are reticent in regard to their charges. No full questions are entertained. In the majority of the establishments the inquirer will meet a reception of "What do you want?" or "What do you want?"

A reporter of the Post-Dispatch who called at the pawn-broker shop of S. Van Rensselaer was informed that in the absence of Mr. Van Rensselaer no information could be furnished. After a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles were produced, he was asked to pay for them.

"How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?"

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

HOW PAWNBROKERS DODGE THE LAW.

Missouri Statutes Prescribe 2 Per Cent Monthly Interest, BUT MORE IS CHARGED.

The Excess Is Made to Figure as for "Extra Care and Insurance"—An Interesting Local Situation.

The Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889 declare in sec. 7203, chap. 135:

"It shall be unlawful for any pawnbroker to charge or receive more than two per cent per month for any loan made by him."

And in sec. 7210:

"Any person violating any section of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100."

Many pawnbrokers evade this law under the pretext of additional charges for extra care and insurance. Their tickets so read:

The charge is there, however, and whether the ostensible dunning of a coat once a month to the pawnbroker is really a charge or not, the placing of a trinket in a burglar-proof safe of sufficient importance to justify him in depriving himself of one or two meals each month, are open questions.

In spite of the law also, the amount charged for the use of these wretched sums is not governed strictly by the statute. The pawnbroker knows only dollars when he is collecting, and though the article pledged be for but a few dollars, he computes not on that amount, but upon \$1.

The pawnbroker allows perhaps \$1.50 on some article. Then if he is one of the less grasping, the interest charged is 2 cents, or 5 per cent of \$1; or if belonging to that class that sees in every dollar a chance for "gouging," it will be 20 cents, or 20 per cent of \$1; always a percentage of the number of dollars he has loaned above the odd change. There is no pretense of complying with the law when it comes to small amounts.

The pawnbrokers are reticent in regard to their charges. No full questions are entertained. In the majority of the establishments the inquirer will meet a reception of "What do you want?" or "What do you want?"

A reporter of the Post-Dispatch who called at the pawn-broker shop of S. Van Rensselaer was informed that in the absence of Mr. Van Rensselaer no information could be furnished. After a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles were produced, he was asked to pay for them.

"How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?"

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

HOW PAWNBROKERS DODGE THE LAW.

Missouri Statutes Prescribe 2 Per Cent Monthly Interest, BUT MORE IS CHARGED.

The Excess Is Made to Figure as for "Extra Care and Insurance"—An Interesting Local Situation.

The Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1889 declare in sec. 7203, chap. 135:

"It shall be unlawful for any pawnbroker to charge or receive more than two per cent per month for any loan made by him."

And in sec. 7210:

"Any person violating any section of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100."

Many pawnbrokers evade this law under the pretext of additional charges for extra care and insurance. Their tickets so read:

The charge is there, however, and whether the ostensible dunning of a coat once a month to the pawnbroker is really a charge or not, the placing of a trinket in a burglar-proof safe of sufficient importance to justify him in depriving himself of one or two meals each month, are open questions.

In spite of the law also, the amount charged for the use of these wretched sums is not governed strictly by the statute. The pawnbroker knows only dollars when he is collecting, and though the article pledged be for but a few dollars, he computes not on that amount, but upon \$1.

The pawnbroker allows perhaps \$1.50 on some article. Then if he is one of the less grasping, the interest charged is 2 cents, or 5 per cent of \$1; or if belonging to that class that sees in every dollar a chance for "gouging," it will be 20 cents, or 20 per cent of \$1; always a percentage of the number of dollars he has loaned above the odd change. There is no pretense of complying with the law when it comes to small amounts.

The pawnbrokers are reticent in regard to their charges. No full questions are entertained. In the majority of the establishments the inquirer will meet a reception of "What do you want?" or "What do you want?"

A reporter of the Post-Dispatch who called at the pawn-broker shop of S. Van Rensselaer was informed that in the absence of Mr. Van Rensselaer no information could be furnished. After a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles were produced, he was asked to pay for them.

"How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?"

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

"I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted. "How much interest will you charge me?" "I have some other articles at home that may be acceptable," he persisted.

Quick Meal Gas Stoves

It is not surprising so many "Quick Meal" Gas Stoves are in use and steadily increasing when considering that gas bills are so much lower where a "Quick Meal" is being used than at houses using another make. The "Quick Meal" is simple, substantial and economical; it is a grand, good stove, and we earnestly recommend it to our friends and the public.

Since 1882, Mr. Roger McSwiney has been doing railroad clerical work continuously, and

with the exception of a few months in 1886, which he spent in California, he has been in this line of work with the Chicago and Alton at Bloomington, Ill., in 1888, remaining there until 1891, when he took the trip to the Pacific Coast.

For a few months after his return, he was with the Chicago and Alton in Chicago, and came to St. Louis in 1892. For several years thereafter he worked with the Blue Line, in 1895 he went to the Wabash, and is yet one of its most valued subordinates, filling a responsible place in the general auditing corps, although now almost 35 years of age.

McSwiney has had a family of twelve children, but they are now all grown. His home is at 619 North Leffingwell avenue. He is a devoted and efficient worker, and is the oldest railroad clerk in such employment to-day.

For a month or two years ago Mr. J. M. Bagley, now chief clerk of the department of passenger accounts of the Missouri Pacific, been in practical service. He started with the Rutland and Burlington, in Vermont, and was expected to break the local record for both age and service.

Mr. Bagley has shown creditable thrift with his salary, and has several fine pieces of property in St. Louis. He resides with his daughter—the only surviving member of his own family—in the Belmont Flats, at Jefferson avenue and Olive street. His health is perfect, and he may reasonably be expected to break the local record for both age and service.

Mr. George Snodgrass is the name of a very alert and agreeable young man, who has never known any other employment than that of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. He started with that corporation as a boy, in 1874, and he has climbed right along, through all the vicissitudes of that position, to the place of station agent, and now station agent, with a staff of assistants, and a large number of clerks, and he enjoys the additional distinction of an important branch of railroad work.

That Mr. Snodgrass has deserved his promotion is shown not alone by his courteous and efficient service, but by the silvering and thinning of his temples; he has been in the service for more than thirty years, and he has been in the service for more than thirty years, and he has been in the service for more than thirty years.

Mr. Snodgrass is happily married, and has a cozy home nest at Maple street, and you can talk with him five minutes without understanding that he has the only 2-year-old boy in St. Louis who is really worthy of more than casual mention.

PRINTING PHOTOGRAPHS. One Hundred Thousand in One Day by a New Process.

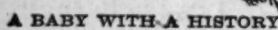
NEW YORK, April 20.—An entirely new process, protected by patents here and abroad, is used in certain publications, and by it not long ago 100,000 photographs were printed in a continuous roll.

The process is a photographic one, and is automatically printing direct light on sensitized paper in a continuous roll. The paper is fed under the negatives in a machine that switches the lights on and off for the consecutive exposures, and carries the paper thus printed to a series of tanks containing the delicate chemicals to develop the latent images. Of course, the most careful and scientific supervision is maintained for the delicate process, and the highest ability of the experienced photographer is essential to obtain the best results.

Recorded in the Books of Foundling
Asylums in This City.

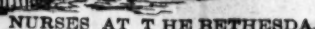
Thus soiled upon the Sunday Post-Dispatch reporter, as he rang the bell of the Bethesda Foundling Home to find a solution for the question that exercised his mind, in view of the frequent child abandonments chronicled during the past winter months.

When he stepped into the large room on the left, and his eyes were filled with the din of a dozen baby voices in all the modulations and gradations so common to infants, from the satisfied gurgle that has drained



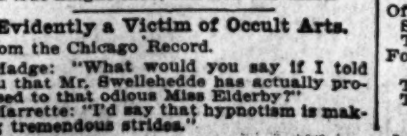
"Yes, all of them," was the prompt reply. "All foundlings who have been picked up from the street?"

"No, not all, though everyone of them would have been a candidate for doorstep abandonment, if we had not taken them



did not take long to discover the mother. She belonged to the best society circles, for a number of years she had made her home with her sister, who was married to a well-to-do young business man. During the summer the wife was absent from home on a visit to Northern resorts, the sister meanwhile taking charge of the household. The death of the young business man was supposed to have been a scoundrel, and the young girl the betrayer of her sister's confidence. For these reason the authorities did nothing to help the family. The girl, who was beautiful herself. She is married, lives in California, and has an interesting family of children. But it is just possible that the front face of her dead child, pinched and ugly, and the bitter sweetness of her later life, will poison the sweetness of her life.

As at Bethesda, St. Ann's draws its supply of infants from the various walks of life, the rich and the poor, more often the rich. In fact, at both places they say that it is a much more common occurrence to have a



"Rent" is the monopoly value of certain defined areas on the earth's surface and the privilege of compelling the users

The slave, in virtue glorious, is held in
 For those blest isles of peace where just
 Kings go.
 The King, by vice deformed, is sent below
 To herd with base slaves in the walling
 pit.

JOHN HAY.

ice Chest
Baby Bug
Book Case
Hat Rack

company to the Skinker road, as shown by
tain deed of the right of way from said
Land and Improvement Company to said
and Forest Park Railway Company, recd
Book 1135, page 212, of the records of the
of Deeds of the City of St. Louis, Missouri
to a point in the town of Clayton, Miss.

gies.....	2.25
es.....	3.20
s.....	5.75
s.....	3.80

ranges, etc., situated to be seen at store, corner of Olive and 25th streets, each side to be made and presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of April 1904, to be submitted to the court for approval or rejection.

J. H. FARREN, Assignee.
No. 114 N. 21st st.

the balance in two equal installments payable in one and two years, either of which bearing interest from date of the sale at six per cent per annum.

Witness my hand and seal of said trust, this 10th day of April, 1904, at the option of the purchaser.

(Signed) JAMES M. FRANCISCO, Jr.,
Special Commissioner in Partition.

SOCIETY BELLES OF COLUMBIA.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.
COLUMBIA, Mo., April 17.—To Columbia has just been given the name of the Athens of Missouri. And, not only on account of her extensive educational facilities does she deserve this title, but a deeper reason may be found in the quality of her people, and especially in the beauty of her charming belles. In beauty, art and literature, ancient Greece could find no better pattern of her famous capital brought to life again in modern times than in this queenly little city. Columbia is proud of her belles, and willing and ready to contest with her sister cities for the honor of furnishing the brightest and best young women in Missouri. Victory is certain and sure, and when the laurels of success are pressed upon her brow, Columbia will realize that she may rank among the first in the land, for in the march of States, Missouri, with her free-hearted and gracious people, may well lead the van.

Columbia owes her establishment and present state of perfection in large measure to a few noble families, who have worked incessantly for her welfare, and through many trials, have at last reached the desired goal. Their elegant homes and refined daughters bear testimony to their faithfulness. Nowhere can be found a more cultivated circle of young women. They are not only unsurpassed in beauty and grace of figure, but they have the added charms of perfect manner and high intellectual training. The Columbia belle is not cold and distant, but her cultivation seems to make her all the more charitable and hospitable. The spirit of cordiality which is indispensable to a large college town is found here in its highest degree. The very atmosphere seems to welcome the students who leave their homes in search of knowledge and culture. The Columbia girl has a vivacity and freshness which is inimitable, and which will always bring brightness around her pathway in life.

Columbia is pre-eminently a city of schools. In the two female colleges are gathered together the choicest buds of the State, each one the pride of the household she represents. It is more than passing strange to note that all this loveliness comes and goes during the school year, and seems to have no effect whatever on the charms of the fair residents. Should not the pride of beauty be given to Columbia, when her representatives are thus amply able to more than hold their own against such odds? Admittedly, the charm of the college girl, it is yet no more than fair to say that the reign of the Columbia belle is not dimmed in the least by the presence of these beauties from all sections of the State. A large part of them have received from these colleges, or the beloved University of the State, the very training which enables them to rank first in all womanly arts.

Art and music in Columbia are developed to the highest degree. Famous actors who have played before audiences of the elite of Columbia have said that they were more critical and exacting than most audiences in large cities. But there is nowhere a higher appreciation of true art than here. The Columbia girl on the stage in local entertainments has proved herself a marked success, and may yet furnish to the world an artist. Others have decided tendencies for athletics, and may always be found cheering the Varsity teams on to victory, or engaging themselves in such pleasurable sports as tennis, bicycling, roller skating, etc. During the season of summer festivities her pleasure is at its height. The college fraternities with their elegant halls, furnish an enjoyable part of social development. The Columbia girl abroad is a decided success. She plays an important part in the society of the larger cities, and at the capital, and the best hostesses of the State seem to prefer their Columbia friends when in need of an entertainment.

It would be a tedious task to describe the charms of all Columbia's belles, or to do justice to all the estimable young women in the city. This article merely attempts to present a few of the leading young ladies from the best known families, and they certainly represent the type.

Miss Nedra Jacobs may well begin the list. She is of medium height and excellent figure, with beautifully fair complexion and expressive blue eyes. Her cheerfulness and vivacity win friends for her wherever she goes.

Miss Enallie Hockaday comes from one of the first families in the city, and is the daughter of J. O. Hockaday, of the Boone County National Bank. She is tall and graceful in figure, with dark eyes and hair, and possesses a charming dignity which wins wide approval. She is well known in the society of the larger cities.

Miss Estelle Watson is the daughter of Dr. Watson, one of the longest established physicians of this city. She is slightly below medium height, with an exceedingly well-formed figure and exquisite carriage. She is an electioneer and reciter of marked ability, and has often graced Columbia entertainments.

Miss Nellie Hale is slightly below medium height, and is a perfect blonde. This style of delicate beauty, in which she has no rival, is her greatest charm. She is an excellent performer on the piano.

Miss Martha Blanton is the daughter of Prof. J. P. Blanton, of the State University. She has brown eyes and curly auburn hair, and is the sprightliest of all, and very popular in society.

Miss Margaret Watson, youngest sister of Miss Estelle, has just returned from spending the winter in Kansas City, where she was the most popular belle of the season. She is tall, with very fair complexion and blue eyes, and with an air and elegance of manner. She plays the piano very skillfully.

Miss Helen Walker belongs to a well established family. She is tall and exquisitely formed, with brown eyes and hair, coupled with a beautifully fair complexion. She is admired by all.

Miss Ruby Perrett is of medium height, with brown eyes and rosy complexion. She belongs to one of the best families of the city, and her appearance of elegance and good breeding is inspiring.

Miss Gertrude Broadhead is the daughter of Prof. G. C. Broadhead, of the State University, and is well known in school circles. She has dark eyes and hair, and inclines to the brunette type. She is a pianist, and the piano, and her life and vivacity are her chief charms.

No list of Columbia's belles would be finished without mentioning Miss Gertrude. She is the daughter of J. T. Fyfe, long established in the real estate business. She is tall and graceful, with light brown hair, and a manifestation of intelligence in her eyes that would grace any lady in the land.

THE WOMAN ARCHITECT.
Miss Mercur Thinks There is a Great Field Open to Her Sex.

Miss Elsie Mercur, of Pittsburg, Pa., who designed the Woman's Building of the Cotton States' Exposition, now in process of construction, discourses upon "The Woman Architect." She believes there is a mighty field open to her sex in domestic architecture. By what logic a man, ignorant of the processes of domestic architecture, should think that he is qualified to plan a convenient home, passes her comprehension. She thinks that the noble army of household martlets, who are now slaving away their lives in ill designed houses, are ready to rise up and call blessed the woman architect who shall design "the labor-saving, perfect home of the future." She denies, however, the slender uttered in a recent journal that as soon as woman can decide and assumes manly airs and garb. On the contrary, the woman architect is usually a most refined and frequently an elegant woman.

Wooded an' Married and A'.
From the New York Weekly.

Mrs. Gadd: "Oh, have you heard the news? Miss De Ledger and her father's book-keeper were secretly married six months ago."

Mrs. Gadd: "Dearie me! How did it leak out?"

Mrs. Gadd: "Someone overheard them quarreling."

Columbia's Society Belles.



JEWELRY A LA TRILBY.

Scarlet-pins, Brooches, Forks, Spoons, in Honor of the Famous Grisette.

Trilbyism has reached the jeweler's. Their windows are full of Trilby spoons, scarlet-pins, brooches, forks, and the like. Curiously enough, nearly all of the many designs have used the same feature of the much talked-of model. A miniature of her foot has been worked into a gold and silver in a dozen different ways, says the New York World.



THE TRILBY FOOT SCARF-PIN.

The first Broadway sign of the Trilby epidemic among the jeweler's was a scarlet-pine having for a head a full-model miniature foot of fine lines. These pins are in gold and silver. Then a mass of silver spoons used her fancy a bit more, and produced a spoon-handle on which a trim foot, wreath-incorporated, trod lightly on a good-sized heart. Further down the shank of the spoon was the label "Trilby," to prevent any mistake. This design is seen on berry forks, button-hooks and bon-bon spoons.

A Trilby brooch of considerable beauty



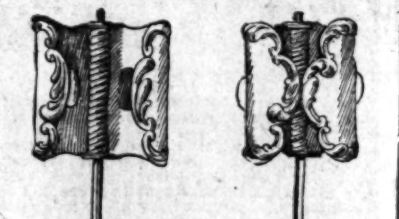
TRILBY SOUVENIR SPOON.

was the next manifestation. It has a head like the Trilby in the center, and panels with the heads of her four admirers disposed about the very ornate border.

The latest is an assortment of feet and heads on scarlet-pins. The feet are in bas-relief, and are much inferior to the original. The heads have collar-like labels, "Trilby," "Bengali," "Zillie," "The Laird."

The very latest wrinkle of the jeweler's is the violet holder shown in the illustration. It is called a violet holder because it is designed principally for Easter use, but it is

useful for all flowers worn in bunches. It is a decided improvement over all other methods.



THE NEW FLOWER PIN.

of fastening flowers to the dress. It is made of sterling silver and serves admirably to set off the flower. The actor, as is well known, was one of M. Gambetta's most intimate friends. One day M. Coquelin said to Faure: "Come and see me between the first and second acts and I will introduce you to some one who will be interested to know you." The "some one" was M. Gambetta, who afterward induced M. Faure to enter upon a Parliamentary career, and helped him forward in it.

Disciplining Her Cat.
Harry Pain tells how one day he walked along the road behind a very chubby little girl about 7 years of age, who was carrying a very large cat. The cat was a dirty white, and not happy; it had an appointment elsewhere and wanted to be off.

The cat trotted off, looking pained and surprised, with its tail erect.

A MODEL \$1,000 SUBURBAN HOME.

It Is Beautiful and Cheap and Within Popular Reach.

(Copyright, 1895.)
Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

There is a mistaken idea very prevalent that a small house that shall be attractive enough for a man of taste cannot be built for less than two or three thousand dollars. Less than half that sum is sufficient if it is judiciously expended. Any amount of money can be squandered in non-essentials and in decorations that are as useless as inartistic. In the main, we only require from a house, as from a man, that it perform its duty well, and do the things it was intended to, in the best way, and be pleasing and graceful in doing it. A model home, if it is skillfully planned, can be erected for a surprisingly small sum in these days.

The nearby suburbs of all cities are being built up with inexpensive homes, and the effect will soon be felt in the problems of municipal reform. The assertion does not need proof that the householder is a better

citizen, in that he is more keenly alive to the administration of affairs, than the dweller in a rented house. He feels that it is not a mere privilege but a duty as well to exercise the franchise and to give keen scrutiny to the acts of the public servants; he is a personal interest in the affairs of state; he is a householder and a taxpayer; when he speaks of home, a veritable home, as distinguished from the rented house, in his eye he has pictured a pretty cottage something like the one below.

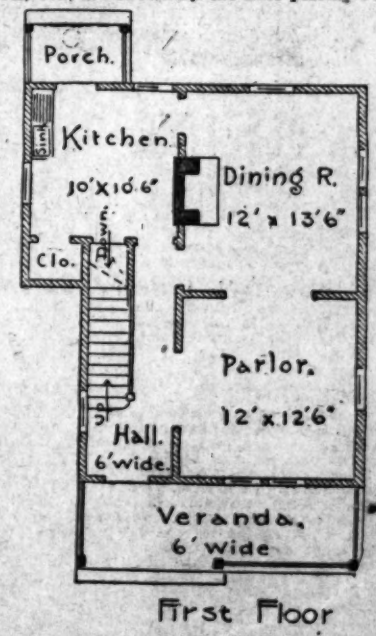


COQUELIN AND FAURE.

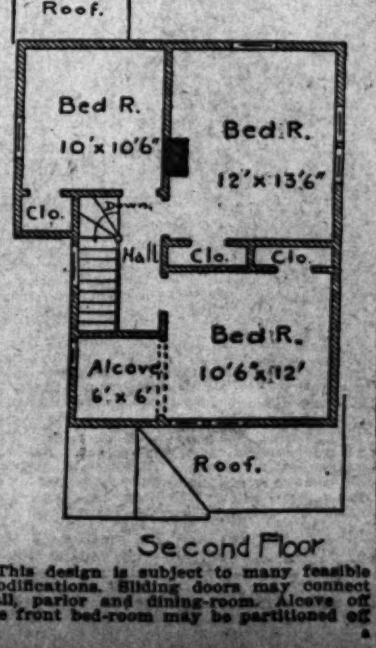
To build this house would cost about \$1,000. General dimensions: Width through dining-room and kitchen, 22 feet 6 inches; first story, 8 feet 6 inches; second story, 8 feet 6 inches. Exterior materials: Foundation, stone and brick; first and second stories, gables and roof, shingles.

Interior finish: Two coats plaster; soft wood flooring; trim and stairs. Interior woodwork painted colors to suit owner. Colors: Body, all shingles dipped and brushed in oil. Trim painted white. Roof shingles dipped and brushed coated red. Sashes painted green; blind, colonial yellow. Veranda and porch floors and ceilings oiled.

The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans, below.



lar under parlor and hall. Loft floored for storage. Open fireplace in the dining-room. Double folding doors connect parlor, hall and dining-room. Alcove off front bedroom serves as a dressing-room.



Second Floor.

FREE! FREE!

After 10 a. m. on MONDAY Throughout the Day,

Kid Gloves Given Away!

A PAIR OF OUR CELEBRATED

"Jouvin" Kid Gloves,

In 4-Button or Mousquetaire, Undressed Kid,

Given FREE to every lady purchasing a Pattern of Colored or Black Dress Goods costing \$4.00 or over. This Glove is worth \$1.50 per pair. Every pair is fitted to the hand and warranted, and is known throughout the land as the

VERY BEST GLOVE IMPORTED

Donny's
and
Cent's
BROADWAY & FRANKLIN AVE.

THE TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THROUGH TRAINS AT UNION STATION, ST. LOUIS, TIME.

For schedule of Suburban Trains see regular Railroad Time Cards.

Air Line.
LOUISVILLE, EVANSTON, AND ST. LOUIS CONSOLIDATED RAILROAD.

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Louisville Mail and Express, dly. 8:40 am 6:44 am Louisville Mail and Express, dly. 8:30 pm 5:52 pm

Burlington Route.
ST. L. & N. W. R. UNION STATION.

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

Trains. Depart. Arrive. Minneapolis, St. Paul, dly. 11:30 am 4:00 pm

